FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1848. [NO. 1639.]

...TED, WEEKLY,
...B. NEWBY.
...D J. HALE,
...ND PROPRIETOR.

...um, if paid in advance; ...ring the year of sub... ...00 after the year has...

...s inserted for sixty cents ...d thirty cents for each ...dvertisers are request... ...insertions desired, or ...bid, and charged ac... ...st be post paid.

...DON ...CADEMY,
...le, N. C.

THIS [illegible] the U. S. A[illegible] ...and beautifully [illegible] the vicinity of [illegible] ...ccessful opera... [illegible] Daniel Johnson [illegible] expenditures [illegible] ...uring the pre... [illegible] and conve... [illegible] improvements [illegible] Building has [illegible] It is be... [illegible] the ar... rangements of th[illegible] been sur... passed. The wa[illegible] ow in tho... ...g repair, and [illegible] the pur... poses of a Boardin[illegible] The Prin... ...believing tha[illegible] and that the usefulness of the [illegible] tly pro... moted by it, has de[illegible] terms for Board.

There will be no vacation in the School until July next.

Students from abroad will be received at any time during the season, and charged from the time they enter.

TERMS.—Payable Quarterly in advance.

The rates for Tuition are $5, 8 and 10, according to the advancement of the Student.

Boarding with the Principal will be $7 per month. Contingencies per Quarter, including washing, fuel, and lights, $5.

Parents or Guardians wishing further information respecting the School, can obtain it by writing to the Principal at Fayetteville.

Oct. 23, 1848. 38-4w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell that valuable and desirable residence on Hay Mount, at present occupied by myself.

Also several vacant lots opposite the Donaldson Academy, containing about 6 acres of ground.

And one other vacant lot immediately South of the U. S. Arsenal, one acre.

Also five shares C. F. Navigation Stock.

Terms easy and accommodating. Apply to
THOS. C. BLAKE.
Oct. 23, 1848. 38-2w

4000 BUSHELS [illegible] Alum SALT, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 21, 1848. 38-tf

HALL, SACKETT ... O.

ARE now receiving by [illegible] New ... York, [illegible] ...GOODS for t[illegible] consisting of

[illegible] Hardw... Sugar, Coffee, Ha... Umbrellas

A[illegible] thousand other artic[illegible] for Cash or good [illegible]
Oct. 21, 1848.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for the occupan[illegible] ard's Hall of Floral College w[illegible] the 3d Wednesday in Nove[illegible] the Board of Trustees [illegible] selection of a Steward for t[illegible] Persons [illegible] of the President of the Board, R[illegible] Post Office.

HECTOR McLEAN, Pres...
Oct. 21, 1848. 38-3

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL [illegible] taken a large and co[illegible] House on Market Lane, is no[illegible] from 8 to 12 Gentlemen [illegible] with [illegible] lodging, on the most [illegible] terms. She [illegible] strict attention [illegible] patronage. [illegible] at this Office, or to Messrs. [illegible]
[illegible] 1848. 38-tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
October 16th, 1848.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors [illegible] declared a Semi-annual divi[illegible] on the Capital Stock, pay[illegible] Stockholders on the 1st of November.
H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.
[illegible] 38-2w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for [illegible] amendatory of the law now [illegible] in relation to the navigation of Rock[illegible]
Oct. 21, 1848. 38-tml

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th of September last, my negro boy DAVID, aged about 22 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made. It is likely that he is lurking about Fayetteville, as I purchased him of the estate of James Hooper, dec'd, and his father and mother are also in Fayetteville. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. Any information will be thankfully received.

HECTOR CURRIE.
Randallsville, Robeson co., Oct 20, 1848. 38-tf

LOOK HERE!

THE Subscriber being anxious to go to the West offers his LANDS for sale, consisting of [illegible] acres on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 8 miles above Fayetteville, about 150 acres of which is cleared Land, the largest part being [illegible] and in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Oats, and Wheat. There is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outhouses on the Land.

Also, another tract on the West side of said River, 8 miles from Fayetteville, containing 550 acres, with a good Saw and Grist Mill on the premises, and a good new comfortable Dwelling House and all necessary outhouses. Said Land lies immediately on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh.

Persons wishing to purchase can find the Subscriber at his residence, or address him by letter at Fayetteville.

C. HARGROVE.
Oct. 20, 1848. 38-4w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to pass a law to give the election of Constables to the Justices of the County Court of Cumberland.
October 16, 1848. 37

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

MISS MITCHELL

HAS received her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in the best and most fashionable style. Her customers, and others who wish to purchase, are requested to call and see it they can be suited.

No pains will be spared in the execution of orders from the country, to have them done in the best manner, and at extremely low prices.

Miss M's place of business is the Store adjoining Mr. George McNeill, foot of Haymount.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies.—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Prunella Silk striped Madonna; Delaine Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woolen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and cross bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house on the Court House Square, formerly occupied by Mrs. Motar and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.
Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

NEW STOCK OF
[illegible]OOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF [illegible]L, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND [Mis]cellaneous BOOKS,

[illegible] and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all [illegible] and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Hold[ers], [illegible] Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, [illegible] Instruments, Letter and Note Paper, [illegible] Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing [illegible] Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting [illegible] Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes [illegible] Paints, India Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.
August 16.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

THE following gentlemen, composing the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland county, were elected at the September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, viz: Edward L. Winslow, John L. Bethea, Andrew H. Dewey, Col. Alexander Murchison, John McLaughlin, John Evans, John Green, Hector McNeill, and Charles B. Mallett.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents, October 3, 1848,—Present, Edward L. Winslow, John McLaughlin, Hector McNeill, and Charles B. Mallett,—the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the School Committees in the several School Districts, who have failed to make their returns of the number of Scholars in their respective Districts, be required to do so to the Clerk of the County Court, on or before the first day of the Superior Court in November next, that the new Board may proceed to make apportionment for the year 1848.

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet on Tuesday of the Superior Court, at 11 o'clock; and that the Chairman *pro tem.* cause publication to be made in both the newspapers, together with a list of the names of the Board for the year 1848.

(From the Minutes.)
JESSE T. WARDEN,
Clerk pro tempore.
Oct. 6, 1848. 36-18C

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 3d day of November next, at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the residence of Mrs. E. R. Gause in Marlborough District, South Carolina, (late the residence of Hon. John Campbell, dec'd,) the following TRACTS OF LAND, viz:

One tract containing 737 acres, being the residence of Mrs. Gause, and late of Hon. J. Campbell. About 175 acres of this tract are under cultivation, and characterized as follows:—25 acres of swamp or bog land, and highly cultivated; 50 acres of stiff bottom land, well adapted to the growth of Cotton; and 100 acres of lively sandy land, well adapted to the growth of Corn and Peas, &c. On the tract are also commodious Buildings of all kinds. The place is easy of access in all directions; convenient to Mills, Schools, and Churches, and but two miles from the Great Pee Dee River.

Another tract of Land lying immediately on the Great Pee Dee River, containing 202 acres of well timbered land—valuable for Timber and Wood, &c., and known as the Hunt's Bluff tract.

Persons wishing to purchase the above described estate of land, will please to call at the residence of Mrs. Gause and be shown to the premises at large.

Terms made known on day of sale.
Oct. 7, 1848. 37-t3N

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.
ATTENTION!
CORY & NEWSON,

HAVING taken Rooms at the Fayetteville Hotel for a short time, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to take Likenesses in a superior style to any heretofore taken. The superiority of their Instruments, and some new discoveries which they have recently made in the art, together with an experience of seven years in the business, warrant them in saying they can give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage; and in no case will any charge be made unless perfect satisfaction is given.

☞ Persons thoroughly instructed in the art at a moderate price.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1848. 37-tf

MR. SUSSDORFF respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will make his customary visit to that place in the course of a few weeks, for the purpose of Tuning such Pianos as may be in need of his services.
Salem, Oct. 6, 1848. 37

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoonful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation where he now resides, consisting of about 900 ACRES OF LAND, 100 of which is under cultivation, together with the Dwelling and other out houses. The Plantation is on the south west side of Cape Fear river, three miles above White Hall, Bladen Co.

Any information respecting the property can be had by letter addressed to me at White's Creek P. O., Bladen, or by personal application on the premises.

RONALD McMILLAN.
Oct. 16, 1848. 37-5w

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed made to me by Jas. G. Smith, on 21st Sept 1848, I shall, on Wednesday, 1st November, sell at Auction the HOUSE AND LOT on the East side of Hillsborough street, at present occupied by Mr Smith. Terms will be liberal and made known on the day of sale.

JAS. G. COOK, Trustee.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1848. 36ts

New and Cheap Goods.

I HAVE received and am now opening my Fall and Winter Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Boots and Shoes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,

Which are offered at wholesale or retail, at unusually low prices, for Cash or on time for undoubted paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
October 9, 1848. 36-6w

Fall Goods. 1848.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De Laines and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.
October 9, 1848. 36tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

40 FIRKINS prime Mountain BUTTER, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 17, 1848. 37-4w

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

☞ Call and see if they are not CHEAP.
Oct. 3, 1848. 36-3m

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,

Embracing the Largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash* or *undoubted* paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3m

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

WATER SAW MILL.

I WISH to employ a man to work in my Saw Mill, who is smart, industrious and temperate, and wants no dogging, but will drive every thing in a proper manner. I do not much care about his having a knowledge of the Mill business, as such a man will soon learn.

My Mill is situated 5 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on Barnard Creek. Any man wishing to get the situation, can find me at the Mill, or can address me a letter at Wilmington, saying what they will work for, for 6 or 12 months, &c. &c.

W. D. SMITH.
Barnard Creek Mill, 5 miles below Wilmington, East side Cape Fear River.
Oct. 5, 1848. 36-4m

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, TWO VALUABLE BRICK STORES on Hay Street, now occupied by Messrs. Wm. C. James & Co., and Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms of sale, 3, 6, and 9 months credit.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executor of T. L. Hybart.
September 30, 1848. 35-ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.

The Rockfish Manufacturing Company, *vs.* Mallett, Hinman & Beach, Hinman & Beach, and The Phenix Company.

IT appearing to the Court, upon Plaintiff's Affidavit, that Edw'd J. Mallett, G. P. Hinman, Henry E. Beach, and Lewis O. Wilson, Defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1848, and plead, answer, or demur to this Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed by them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master, at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1848.
35] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.

Not this time.—A gentleman who has just finished a journey through Pennsylvania says that he saw several flags flying in various places, bearing the deceptive inscription, "Cass, Butler, and the Tariff of '42." This game did very well in the canvass of 1844, but will not pass muster now. Then the song was:

"Oh, poor Cooney Whigs, what makes you look
so blue?
We will have Polk and Dallas, and the Tariff of
'42."

The people of Pennsylvania were cheated once into the support of a Locofoco Free-trade President, but will not bear a repetition of the offence.

New York Express.

It is true that the Democrats go for more land.
Pennsylvanian.

The Democrats must be very much distressed to find, that whilst going for more land they are *losing ground* every day.—*Louis. Jour.*

Banditti of the Rio Grande.—We mentioned a week or two since that a party of robbers had plundered several of the Mexican towns east of the Sierra Madre, and retired into Texas. The Matamoras Flag confirms this statement, and says that this party carried off property to the amount of $80,000. The Flag also states that hundreds of deserters from the American army and adventurers have formed a league, like the banditti of other periods and have spread themselves all over the country east of the Sierra Madre. A large party of these robbers, supposed to number 250, it is said, have been seen in the vicinity of Matamoras; and it was reported that they intended to enter the city after nightfall and plunder it. Guards were placed round the city, and the inhabitants were kept under arms several successive nights to prevent the robbers from entering the city. These banditti have strongholds in the wild fastnesses of the Sierra Madre and in the thickets along the Rio Grande, and it is quite doubtful whether the Mexican Government will ever be enabled to subdue them unless aided by our Government. It was reported at Matamoras that Gen. Bustamente was on the march to that place with 500 men. The presence of this force in the city will probably prevent the robbers from making any attack on it.

Houston (Texas) Telegraph, Sept. 21.

④

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1848.

Mr. Hale: In the Observer of the 10th instant, I notice an editorial article upon the subject of "MEDICAL EDUCATION," in which, after stating that "the drain of money from North Carolina for this object alone is probably nearly $100,000 a year," you then ask, "Why may not this sum be retained at home, instead of going to swell the already overgrown wealth of the North?"

Being one of those who have come "North" to receive a "Medical Education," I deem it proper to say a few words in reply to your article in general. I reply first by asking why do Merchants drain North Carolina semi-annually, or perhaps oftener, of immense sums of money? It is because they find a better and cheaper market "North."

Students of Medicine come "North" because more facilities are afforded them in the acquirement of Anatomical knowledge, and because more means are employed to instruct them in the different branches of Medical science.

If Southern Institutions want encouragement, it is because they wait until they are encouraged by a large class of Students before they are prepared for their reception.

North Carolina, unfortunately, has no Medical Institutions within her borders; and, of course, her Medical Students must go to another State for an education; and how will she be benefitted whether the $100,000 go to New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, or Charleston?

I think it is a mistake to suppose that "young gentlemen who go to the Northern Institutions, would be *better* instructed in the diseases peculiar to the South, if they would go to Charleston or Richmond," or to any other Southern Institution; for the *theory* of the treatment of disease, Northern and Southern, is the same in all writings on that subject;—else, where would you draw the line of "demarcation" and what treatment would be prescribed for those residing on, or near that line? Whatever effect Mason & Dixon's line may have politically, it cannot change the character of Medical instruction.

I hope to see the day when a Medical University shall be established in the good Old North State. She sends more Students to Medical Colleges annually than any other State, scarcely excepting even New York and Pennsylvania. But there is a very silly and absurd prejudice existing almost universally in North Carolina, against the usual and only mode of acquiring practical Anatomical and Surgical knowledge.

Researches in these all-important branches of Medical Science, even if your subject be an executed felon or drowned slave, must be conducted, as I know from actual observation, in a secret and clandestine manner. No such prejudice exists in the North. It may be in the power of the PRESS of North Carolina (they have performed as great miracles as this,) to remove or lessen this prejudice;—if so, it is their duty. When this childish (I might say *suicidal*) absurdity is removed, and not till then, may we hope to see a flourishing Medical College in North Carolina.

I, perhaps, have troubled you too long with perusing what you may consider idle whims, but I reflected seriously on all these things before I came to New York; and I think if the subject were fully pressed upon the minds of our people that in five years a very respectable Medical Institution might be started in Fayetteville;—which is certainly the most eligible location. An Institution at Fayetteville, (which would be more likely to furnish Anatomical subjects than any other town,) and it being in the central part of the State, would afford an opportunity to many worthy young men for acquiring instruction, who will never be able to command the necessary amount of means for graduating at the Northern Institutions; besides, it is to be hoped that an Institution of that sort would force a great many persons now calling themselves "Doctors," who are ignorant of the first principles of *Anatomy*,—even Osteology, to cease the destruction of their ignorant and confiding friends and neighbors by their mal-practice.

Yours, &c.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.—We have lately received several numbers of the very neat newspaper printed by the Cherokee Nation of Indians, at Tahlequah. About five-sixths of it is printed in the English language, and the remainder in the Cherokee language and type.

In the one last at hand, dated Sept. 14th, we see notices of the Public Schools, and of two brick Seminary buildings then in process of erection.—These are evidences of the progress of education and refinement. On the other hand, it is stated that "Martin Benge, Pickens Benge, Cucumber Jack and Bluford Baldridge, all concerned in the Skin Bayou murder, have fled from justice." And again, that "a Cherokee convicted of horse stealing, was punished with one hundred stripes on Tuesday, in Saline District."

The Cherokees have contracted one bad habit from the pale faces: they don't pay the printer.—We find a call upon delinquents to pay up without delay. But they have become wise by experience, above any thing known here. The Legislature has passed a law requiring all new subscriptions and advertisements to be paid for in advance.—The Press, it seems, belongs to the Nation.

The Free Soil Men.—The vote of the free soil men of Pennsylvania, at the late election, was generally given against Johnston, the Whig candidate. The N. Y. Herald says:

> Wilmot's district gave a heavy majority against Johnston, (viz: Tioga, Bradford, and Susquehannah counties,) 1700 majority in the aggregate—a proof that the whigs received very little aid from the free soil men. Wilmot's own majority in his district was 3,400, showing a difference of over 5,000 between the vote received by him and that of Governor Johnston. If the free soil men bargained with the whigs, the former were certainly treacherous.

Handsomely Done.—On Friday night last, there was a large Whig meeting at Miamisburg, Ohio. Mr. Perrin, an eloquent gentleman from the South, addressed the crowd, but, in the midst of his remarks, he was disturbed by the indecent and licentious language of a few Loco Foco blackguards on the outskirts of the audience. Mr. P., stopping short in his speech, invited the particular attention of the offenders to an important document that he proposed to read. Perfect silence being at once restored, and curiosity on tiptoe, the orator proceeded to read, in a clear loud tone of voice, Gen. Cass' notorious Michigan Law, enacting that *persons riotous or disorderly in their conduct or licentious in speech should be sold to the highest bidder or be whipped on the bare back!*

Mr. Perrin was not again disturbed that night.—*Louisville Journal.*

POLITICAL INCONSISTENCIES.

One of the Baltimore Convention resolutions declares "that the fruits of the great political triumph in 1844 have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union."

Among the "fruits" of that "triumph" have been a war with Mexico, involving the loss of twenty thousand lives, a national debt of over a hundred millions, and a fearful agitation of the question of slavery. If the Baltimore Convention resolution is true, then the "Democracy" in 1844 hoped that the election of Polk would bring upon the country the "fruits" we have enumerated.

Now, it is well known to all persons conversant with the Presidential contest of 1844, that the Locofocos in all sections of the confederacy declared that war with Mexico would not and could not follow the annexation of Texas. They ridiculed the Whigs for predicting precisely what has come to pass. If then they cherished the "hope" that a war with Mexico would be one of the "fruits" which would grow out of the election of Mr. Polk they kept it to themselves, while they persisted in declaring that no such "fruit" would be seen. The resolution of the Baltimore Convention declares a monstrous falsehood, and exhibits to the people the utter recklessness of the members of that body; for no Locofoco will have the hardihood to assert that in 1844 he hoped the election of Mr. Polk would bring upon the country the war with Mexico, with its immense sacrifice of life and treasure, and its long train of evils. Every Locofoco who did not cherish such a hope must feel that the Baltimore resolution is a vile slander on his patriotism and humanity.

Another of the "fruits" of Mr. Polk's election is his vetoes of the bills making appropriations for river and harbor improvements. Did the Locofocos of the West, who always have been and are very generally zealous in advocating such appropriations, hope that Mr. Polk would veto them? Thousands of them were greatly disappointed when the news of the vetoes reached them, and broke out in the most furious denunciations of their President. The majority of the Locofoco papers, which published the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, and expressed their approbation of them, openly and zealously advocate river and harbor improvements by the General Government, and are now vehemently asserting that, if Gen. Cass is elected, he will sign precisely such bills as Mr. Polk vetoed. Were the hopes of these editors fulfilled by Mr. Polk's vetoes? Moreover, nearly one-half of the Locofoco members of the House of Representatives at the late session united with the Whigs in declaring that the improvement of rivers and harbors by the Government was clearly constitutional and proper. Did they in 1844 hope that Mr. Polk would use the veto power to forbid such improvements? And yet, in the face of these facts to the contrary, the Baltimore Convention adopted the false resolution that the Locofocos in 1844 hoped for such vetoes and all other bitter fruits of the Polk Administration.

The Administration of Mr. Polk has not fulfilled the hopes of those who in 1844 promoted his election. Had the party foreseen the course he has pursued he would not have received the electoral vote of any State. The members of the Locofoco National Convention of 1844 resolved that they would have all of Oregon or none of it. Did they mean by that resolution to express a hope that Mr. Polk would, as soon as he was elected, offer to compromise the Oregon question, then turn round and become furious and warlike, and, after indulging that humor for a while, throw the responsibility of settling the difficulty on the Senate, signifying his willingness to sign a treaty relinquishing half of the territory if that body saw proper to advise him to do so?

The truth is, the fruits of Mr. Polk's Administration were not such fruits as were hoped for by the men who voted for him in the last Presidential election. No one admitted that such fruits would result from his election, and therefore it is both monstrously absurd and false to declare the Locofocos hoped for what has come to pass. What ought to be said of the members of the late Baltimore Convention who adopted the falsehood, or of the Locofoco candidate, Gen. Cass, who has declared that he read it carefully and approved of it cordially!—*Louisville Journal.*

From the Brownsville (Pa.) Democrat.
FARMERS LOOK AT THIS.

Some weeks since we noticed the fact that Gen. Cass had driven from his house *two* of our neighboring farmers without giving them a desired breakfast. We now have another act of the General's, similar in atrocity. We ask the attention of every Farmer in our neighborhood to it, and if, after reading it they can cast their votes for Lewis Cass, they can do more than we believe them capable of doing. Here it is:

From the Wooster Democrat of Sept 21.
GEN. CASS AND THE WAYNE COUNTY FARMER.

We commend the following statement to the especial attention of that portion of our fellow citizens, who in consequence of their party attachments, contemplate casting their votes at the approaching Presidential election, for Gen. Cass. If there is a Democratic Farmer in Wayne County who, after reading this statement of facts, does not hold his hand, and reflect with seriousness upon the character of his nominee, before giving him his vote, then are the cords of party stronger and more securely coiled around them, than we are at present willing to believe. But to the statement:—

"In the summer of 1844, I entered my name in the stage office at Strongsville, for a passage in the Stage to Wooster.

"When the stage arrived, all the seats in the Coach were full except the front one, which was alone occupied by General Lewis Cass. When I attempted to get into the Coach, I was told by General Cass, that I could not get inside, as all the seats were full except the seat upon which he sat, and that I could not sit upon the same seat with him,—that he could do without my company. I was consequently compelled to ride on the outside, with the driver and the servant of Gen. Cass. Gen. Cass occupied the front seat of the coach alone until we arrived at Wooster. Mr. David Fairfield of this town, was a passenger in the coach at the same time.

SAMUEL HUNTER.
Wooster, Sept. 14, 1848.

I was a passenger in the Coach at the time alluded to by Mr. Hunter, and know the statement made by him in the above, is substantially correct.

DAVID FAIRFIELD.
Wooster, Sept. 14, 1848.

The above statement may be relied on as strictly true in every particular. Both of the gentlemen who subscribe to it are well known in this community. The truth of any statement made by either of them, *cannot* and *will not* be questioned by any person acquainted with the individuals.—Mr. Hunter is a farmer residing in this township, and for correct and gentlemanly deportment, as well as unbending integrity of character, will compare favorably with any other person, of whatever profession or calling, in the county of Wayne or elsewhere. Mr. Fairfield is a master builder residing in this town, of equally unimpeachable character.

And what is the spectacle here presented! Gen. Cass, the bloated and purse-proud aristocrat, then just fresh from the Court of France—a Court and King in the laudation of which he had taxed his genius to the utmost, that he might obtain courtly smiles and kingly favors—spurning from his presence an American Farmer, and condemning him to the society of the menial whose occupation is to brush his master's boots! Democratic Farmers we ask you to reflect upon this act, and tell us in all seriousness what estimate should be placed upon the professions of love for the people, when proffered by one who could thus insult one of your noble calling!

From the New York Express.

The French news by the Niagara is of a startling character. The Banqueting scene at Toulouse threatened for a time to be as bloody as the tragedies of '93. The red cap was hoisted as the revolutionary signal of blood, and cries of *Vive Barbes! Vive la Montagne! Vive Robespierre! Down with Cavaignac!! Up with the guillotine!* seem to have been frantically shouted by the assembled guests. It appears that the officer commanding the district refused to assist at the banquet and announced the fact to the Government. When these incidents became known in Paris, a M. Denjoy assailed the Government for permitting these revolutionary meetings, and in the course of his speech he denounced the sanguinary objects of the Red Republicans, with the most crushing eloquence. This called forth the scene in the French Assembly to which we have already referred. The "Mountain" in the Assembly would have sacrificed M. Denjoy with bloody hands, but for the interposition of his friends, and the officers of the Chamber. The Assembly it would seem, upon a more careful perusal of the foreign news, have not granted universal suffrage in good faith. All they have granted thus far is, that "the National Assembly delegates the Executive power to a citizen, who shall receive the title of President of the Republic." The Red Republicans, when they originally proposed universal suffrage, little thought that they would pave the way for the election of a Bonaparte, which would undoubtedly be done if the elections were now to take place. The Mountain party wish matters to remain as at present, thinking, perhaps, that insecurity best favors their designs. Ledru Rollin has come to a complete rupture with the General, and, having set on foot these Socialist banquets, will render the possession of power by the present Government exceedingly precarious. Ledru Rollin is doing all he can to incite the Propagandists "to commence war upon the territory of other nations, rather than wait till the Sovereigns of Europe shall have put down democracy at home, and then shall march upon France to put down the Republic." There is much of the war mania prevailing in France, and indeed in all parts of the Continent.

The following, not very flattering picture of French finances, is given in the European Times:—

> "From a statement put forth by the Committee [illegible] in France, on the amended budget of 1848, it seems that the expenditure is estimated at £71,000,000 sterling, the reduced credits voted being about £71,200,000. The income of the Republic is taken at £58,000,000, leaving a deficiency of about £12,500,000! The committee hopes that the three loans contracted will suffice to meet this deficit, leaving, however, no surplus for 1849, which was contemplated to pay off a part of the loan borrowed. The war budget has increased £8,000,000 sterling on the expenditure of last year. We doubt very much whether the produce of the taxes will realize so large a sum as £58,000,000, and we consider the expedient of a loan in some shape or other to be inevitable.—The smallest improvement in the funds is eagerly caught at by the press as indicative of improving confidence; but it will be seen by a reference to our last quotations that no material change has taken place."

The Pennsylvania Coal Region.—The vote in the coal region of Schuylkill county stood as follows:

Johnston, (Whig)	3,111
Longstreth, (Dem.)	1,529
Majority for Johnston,	1,582

As among wise men, he is the wisest who thinks he knows the least, so among fools, he is the greatest who thinks he knows the most.

"What a beautiful place heaven is!" exclaimed a little boy. "Why do you think so?" asked his father. "Because," said he, alluding to the stars, "the *nails in the floor* are so beautiful."

"Were you ever cross-questioned?"—"Yes when questioned by my wife, after spending the evening abroad—cross enough, in all conscience."

Counsellor Wallace once said to a countryman in a smock-frock, who was undergoing his examination in the witness' box, "You in the smock-frock, how much are you paid for lying?" "Less than you are, unfortunately, or you would be in a smock-frock too."

READ, FREEMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA!

We call the attention of the Voters of North Carolina, to the following Law of Michigan, enacted when Gen. Cass was Governor of that Territory. It affords strong proof, that he is a man of arbitrary and tyrannical principles. Let it be read aloud to every gathering of the People, between this and the election.

GEN. CASS' POOR WHITE MAN'S PLATFORM,

Alias

HIS LAW FOR WHIPPING POOR WHITE MEN, POLITELY CALLED

AN ACT *for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons.*

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the *Governor* and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, that any Justice of the Peace, on conviction, may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle, or disorderly persons, stubborn servants, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, or any persons wanton and lascivious in speech, conduct or behaviour, common railers or brawlers, such as neglect their calling and employments, misspend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves or their families, to be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, or to be delivered over to any Constable, to be employed in labor not exceeding three months, by such Constable to be hired out for the best wages that can be procured, the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the County.

The same being adopted from the Laws of one of the original States, to wit: the State of Vermont, as far as necessary and suitable to the circumstances of the Territory of Michigan.

Made, adopted and published at Detroit, the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

LEW. CASS,
Governor of the Territory of Michigan.
A. B. WOODARD,
Presiding Judge of the Territory of Michigan.
J. WITHERELL,
JOHN GRIFFEN,
Judges of the Territory of Michigan.

County of Washington, } To wit:
District of Columbia. }

I, George Sweeny, Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, do hereby certify that the aforegoing "Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons," has been truly copied from the volume of the Laws published by authority of the Territorial Government of Michigan, in 1820, and now in the public Library of the Congress of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my Notarial seal this twenty-second day of July, eighteen hundred and forty eight.

[L. S.] GEO. SWEENY,
Notary Public.

In connexion with this Law, consider the following points:

First. It was made by Cass and the Judges who had the legislative power over the Territory, the People having then no representatives and no votes, the Governor and Judges being appointed by the President.

Second. The offenders punishable by the Law—1. Vagrant, lewd, idle, or disorderly persons. 2. "STUBBORN SERVANTS," these were hired free *white* men and women—there being no slaves in Michigan. 3. COMMON DRUNKARDS. 4. NIGHT WALKERS. 5. Pilferers. 6. Any PERSON WANTON and LICENTIOUS IN SPEECH. 7. *Of indecent behavior.* 8. *Common* RAILERS OR BRAWLERS. 9. Such as *neglect their calling and employment.* 10. *Misspend what they earn.* 11. *Do not provide for themselves and families.*

Third. The punishment: either to be WHIPPED OR TO BE HIRED OUT, by any Constable, for the best wages that can be procured, to be kept at labor not exceeding three months.

Fourth. The Court which is to try and ronounce sentence. This was not a reular Court and Judge upon an Indictent, and with the help of counsel. Not t all. But *any Justice of the Peace*, up- [illegible] without the intervention of Jury. he *thought* a person did not work as uch as his Worship might judge right, nd therefore deemed by him "*idle*," or a red white man, whom he deemed "*stub- rn*" towards his white master, or any e, whom his Worship thought drank too ch in common—or walked at night, or as addicted to too much freedom of eech—or not of decent conduct, accordg to his said Worship's notions of deney—any one who according to the oion of his said Worship, did not work rd enough—began work too late in the orning, or quit too early in the evening, took too many holidays in the year— o did not spend what he earned, in the y his Worship thought right—and fily, one who did not, according to his orship's notions, provide properly for nself and family—any and all such pers were under this law, by order of his rship, the Justice, (which Justice was ointed by the Governor) to be forthwith IPPED by a Constable, (which Consta- was also appointed by the Governor) IRED OUT like a slave or free negro d even TO A FREE NEGRO, if he was the est bidder,) for three months.

e ask the People of North Carolina, onsider this most atrocious Law—a which gave to a single Justice of the e, a power, not possessed by all the es of all the Courts of our State, TO ICT AND WHIP, OR HIRE OUT A TE MAN, WITHOUT INDICTMENT— —OR RIGHT OF APPEAL!

not the man who made and signed a law, a tyrant and despot? THAT IS LEWIS CASS! Is he fit to be Pret of the United States—to be Chief istrate over a Nation of Freemen? ver, freemen of North Carolina! CAN —WILL YOU SUPPORT SUCH A MAN?

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emocratic" Republicanism.—We find ollowing statement in the Wash- n correspondence of the Baltimore —

"o clerks of the Treasury Department were rning removed from office on the ground y were Barburners and promoters of that one was from New York, the other from lvania. After the election on the 7th of ber further removals on the score of politi- nion may be expected, especially should it the choice of General Cass."

Administration doubtless hates the party most heartily, but we are in- to think that the hatred it bears to n Burenites is even more bitter.— s paper at Troy, New York, anath- es the Free Soil candidate in the ng strain—worthy almost, in style rit, of the cloven-footed hero of the e Lost:

"*tin Van Buren—abhorred compound and nt of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Ar- Dog! We again spit upon thee!* The
come—aye, it will come, when
name—thy human name—to every eye
limax of all scorn, shall hang on high,
d o'er thy less abhorred compeers—
ster in the infamy of years."

hiladelphia Spirit of the Times (Locofo- peaks of the election in Pennsylvania: is no use in denying it! We are beat- are unmistakeably used up—for the pre- e have been 'slammed,' (as the classic nd elegantly enounce it,) most remark- tiously, and confoundedly!"

GEN. CASS THE "BETTER FREE SOIL MAN THAN MARTIN VAN BUREN."

The Enquirer and other Democratic papers persist in keeping Mr. Fillmore's letter of 1838 before their readers, as the "Platform of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency." We shall, in some sort, follow their example, leaving out the black lines, and striking at higher game, viz: their candidate for the Presidency.

Here, then, is

GEN. CASS'S PLATFORM.

I. His Prayer for Universal Abolition.

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been—*we never shall be.* We deprecate its existence *in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere,* where this can be effected, justly and peaceably and easily for both parties."

Letter on the Right of Search.

II. His Phases on the Wilmot Proviso.

FIRST PHASE.—SESSION OF 1845-6.

HOT ANXIETY TO VOTE FOR THE PROVISO.

Statement by Senator Miller, of New Jersey, in Senate 22d June, 1848.

"At the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress, the three million bill, as it was called, came to the Senate from the House, with the Wilmot Proviso in it. *On the last day of the session,* (*10th August, 1846,*) and about half an hour before the time fixed for the adjournment of Congress, the bill came up for consideration, when the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Lewis] moved to strike out the proviso. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Davis] took the floor against the amendment and in favor of the proviso, and spoke until a few minutes before the adjournment. No vote was taken upon the question, and the bill was lost for want of time to act upon it."

"*As soon as Mr. Davis had taken his seat, General Cass came over to his side of the Senate, and with much earnestness said, in the presence of the Senators,* THAT HE REGRETTED MUCH THAT MR. DAVIS HAD BY HIS SPEECH PREVENTED THE VOTE FROM BEING TAKEN; THAT HE (GEN. CASS) AND EVERY DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM THE FREE STATES WOULD HAVE VOTED TO SUSTAIN THE PROVISO; *that Mr. Allen would have led off, and all the rest would have followed; that he was very sorry that they had been deprived of the opportunity of voting upon it; that it would have settled the question, and Gov. Davis was responsible for defeating that result.*"

Statement by Gen. Cass himself in his second speech, in Senate, March 1st, 1847.

"LAST YEAR [1846] HE [MR CASS] SHOULD HAVE VOTED FOR THE PROPOSITION [viz: THE WILMOT PROVISO] HAD IT COME UP."

SECOND PHASE—END OF THE SESSION OF 1846-7.

BEGINS TO THINK THE PROVISO INEXPEDIENT, AT THIS TIME, THOUGH PROPER IN ITSELF.

Extract from Gen. Cass's Letter to R. S. Wilson, dated Feb. 10th, 1847.

"It is now distinctly understood, and it will be the Democratic sentiment through the country, that EVERYTHING MUST GIVE WAY TO A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, *and that no measures must be proposed that will embarrass the Administration.*

"The Wilmot Proviso will not pass the Senate, —it would be DEATH TO THE WAR—DEATH TO THE HOPES OF GETTING AN ACRE OF TERRITORY—DEATH TO THE ADMINISTRATION, AND DEATH TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. IT WAS NOT SO INTENDED. IT NO DOUBT ORIGINATED WITH PROPER FEELINGS; *but things have now come to such a pass that its adoption will produce these effects.*

"It is distinctly avowed by the Southern members of Congress that they would not vote for any measures for the prosecution of the war, nor would they ratify any treaty, if this provision becomes a law."

Extract from Gen. Cass's first Speech, in Senate, March 1st, 1847.

"It will be quite in season to provide for the government of territory *not yet acquired from foreign countries,* AFTER WE SHALL HAVE OBTAINED IT." "Legislation *now* would be wholly inoperative because no territory, hereafter to be acquired, *can be governed without an act of Congress providing for its government; and such an act on its passage would open the whole subject and would leave the Congress called upon to pass it free to exercise its own discretion, entirely uncontrolled by any declaration found on the statute book.*"

The Union's Report of General Cass's second Speech, March 1st, 1847, in reply to Mr. Miller.

"Mr. Cass said the course of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Miller) was most extraordinary. LAST YEAR, HE (Mr C.) SHOULD HAVE VOTED FOR THE PROPOSITION (VIZ: THE WILMOT PROVISO) HAD IT COME UP. *But circumstances had altogether changed.* The honorable Senator then read several passages from the remarks as given above, which he had committed to writing in order to refute such a charge as that of the Senator from New Jersey"—[the charge, namely, that Mr. Cass had turned *against* the Wilmot Proviso.]

THIRD PHASE—DECEMBER, 1847.

A CHANGE GOING ON IN THE PUBLIC MIND, HIS OWN AS WELL AS OTHERS. THE WILMOT PROVISO HALFWAY ABANDONED FOR A BETTER FREE SOIL DOCTRINE.

Extracts from the Nicholson Letter, dated Dec. 24, 1847, and directed to certain gentlemen, who had "read with high satisfaction what had emanated from Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas, in opposition to the Proviso."

"The Wilmot Proviso has been before the country some time. It has been repeatedly discussed in Congress, and by the public press. *I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that a great change has been going on in the public mind* upon this subject—*in my own as well as others,* and that doubts are *resolving* themselves into convictions, that the principle it involves should be kept out of the national legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective local governments."

"*It* [the legislation of Congress] *should be limited to the creation of proper governments for new countries, acquired or settled, and to the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union—leaving, in the meantime, the people inhabiting them to regulate their internal concerns in their own way. They are just as capable of doing so as the people of the States;* and they can do so, *at any rate,* as soon as their political independence is recognized by admission into the Union. During this temporary condition, *it is hardly expedient to call into exercise a doubtful and invidious authority which questions the intelligence of a respectable portion of our citizens;* and whose limitation, whatever it may be, will be rapidly approaching its termination—an authority which would give to Congress despotic power, uncontrolled by the constitution, over most important sections of our common country."

"*I am in favor of leaving to the people of any territory, which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it* [*slavery*] *for themselves, under the general principles of the Constitution.*"

"More than one third of that body [the Senate] would vote against it, [a treaty embodying the Wilmot proviso,] viewing such a principle as an exclusion of the citizens of the slaveholding States from a participation in the benefits acquired by the treasure and exertions of all, and which should be common to all. *I am repeating—neither advancing nor defending these views. That branch of the subject does not lie in my way, and I shall not turn aside to seek it.*"

"Such property [quoting Mr. Buchanan] would be entirely insecure in any part of California. It is *morally impossible,* therefore, that *a majority* of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which will be chiefly composed of our citizens, WILL EVER RE-ESTABLISH SLAVERY WITHIN ITS LIMITS.

"Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande and east of the Rocky mountains, *it is still more impossible that a majority of the people would consent to re establish slavery. They are themselves a colored population, and among them the negro does not belong socially to a degraded race.*

"'*Beyond the Del Norte,*' says Mr. Walker, '*slavery will not pass—not only because it is forbidden* BY LAW, *but because the colored race there preponderates in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and holding, as they do, the government and most of the offices in their possession,* they WILL NOT PERMIT *the enslavement of* *any portion of* [illegible] *and executes the laws* [illegible]

"The question [illegible] animation, doc[illegible] ry from a regio[illegible] now exists, *but* [illegible] *bition against* [illegible] *exist*, and whe[illegible] *tants* and the [illegible] sible,' as Mr. [illegible] establish itself.'"

[illegible]

MUM UNTIL THE ELECTION.

From the letter of Acceptance, May 30th, 1848.

"This letter, gentlemen, *closes my profession of political faith.*"

General Cass's reply to the inquiry of Mr. R. J. Moses, whether the Nicholson letter did not mean "that the inhabitants of a territory, before they form a State government, have a right to establish *or prohibit slavery,*" and whether he adhered to that letter:

"I had supposed that my sentiments upon the subject to which you refer were fully understood by my southern friends; but as you seem to desire information, *I enclose you my Nicholson letter, which contains all that I have to say upon the subject.*"—*May 21st, 1848.*

Remark by Judge Wood, at Cleveland, June 15th, 1848.

"We are told, sir, that should you be elected to the Presidency of the United States, *your administration would lend its influence to the extension and perpetuation of human slavery.* The people here assembled will, with the greatest pleasure, now listen to any communication which, sir, it may be your pleasure to submit."

Reply of General Cass.

"Sir, the *noise and confusion* which pervades this assembly *will prevent my being heard* on the important topics to which you have called my attention."

THE EXTRA PAY BUSINESS.

The proposition in the following letter will test the sincerity of the Cass office-holding and office-seeking Committee of Washington. In publishing it the National Intelligencer says:—

We think that Mr. Stewart gives in to-day's paper the best evidence of his sincerity; and it seems to us that the Editor of the Union and his coadjutors must either accept his offer, or retract their unfounded charges in regard to Gen. Taylor receiving extra pay. We shall see whether they will have the fairness to do one or the other.

We venture to predict they will do neither one nor the other. It is "not their vocation." They are to manufacture charges, not to prove or withdraw them. The first is a moral impossibility; and as to do the latter supposes there is a sense of justice left, that is also a moral impossibility.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 19, 1848.

Messrs Gales & Seaton: Gentlemen—Finding the task of disproving the various charges made by the Editor of the Union and the Democratic Committee at Washington against Gen. Taylor to be a tedious undertaking, and as the documents referred to are accessible to but few persons, and the election now close at hand, I propose to submit the whole matter, at once, to a practical test. With this view, I make the following proposition:

Whereas I have charged Gen. Cass with taking $63,865 46 "*extra pay*" over and above his legal salary, and to offset this these gentlemen have charged Gen. Taylor with taking $74,864 "*extra pay*" over and above his regular compensation, in the following words: "The addition of this amount, $63,421 84, regular pay, to the allowances of $74,864 proved by the record, will make the handsome sum of $138,285 84 received by General Taylor"—See their pamphlet, page 2.

Now, I agree to bind myself, with ample security, to pay to Thomas Ritchie and the Jackson Democratic Association Committee every dollar of this charge of $74,864 of allowances to General Taylor, in addition to his regular pay, that they can prove to be true by the record referred to.

The said Thomas Ritchie and Democratic Committee agreeing, on their part, to pay Andrew Stewart, not the amount of extra pay he may establish against Gen. Cass, but only so much as he shall prove, by the President's message and the documents therewith printed, that Gen. Cass received as "extra pay," over and above the $63,865 46, as heretofore charged by the said Stewart.

That there may be no equivocation or delay, it is proposed that both parties be confined to the evidence furnished by President Polk's message of the 11th of August last and the documents therewith printed, and that the said message and documents be referred to Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the United States, whose report shall be final and conclusive.

And if these gentlemen are not satisfied to refer the matter to Gen Jones alone, they may associate with him Gov. Marcy, Secretary of War, from whose Department most of the documents have emanated.

I further hereby authorise and empower George Gideon, Esq., of Washington, to carry out this arrangement on my part.

If these gentlemen fail to accept this offer to pay them the whole amount of this charge of $74,864, if established against Gen. Taylor as stated by them; when, on the other hand, they are only required to pay the amount of extra pay that President Polk's message and the documents referred to shall establish against Gen. Cass over and above the $63,865 46 with which I have charged him, what will the public say of their conduct? Will it not be conclusive evidence that they have no confidence in the truth of their own statements, which in effect they admit the validity of mine?

Yours, &c. A. STEWART.

The Union has publicly *declined* Mr Stewart's proposition.

A GOOD WHIG MOTTO.

"*My wounded are behind me, and I will never pass them alive!*"—GEN. TAYLOR.

What sententious sublimity is embodied in this sentence! How strikingly it exemplifies the Old Hero's humanity! Indomitable courage and the tenderest sympathy are beautifully blended in his noble character. This language was addressed, while the terrible conflict of Buena Vista was at its height, to the gallant Davis, of Mississippi. He had been cut down at the head of his regiment. He knew the merciless spirit of the enemy, and that to fall into their hands was certain death. It was doubtless an allusion to this spirit which elicited this sublime remark.—"The wounded are behind me," says Old Zack. "They are secure until we are driven from our present position. The odds are fearfully against us, and we may be beaten; but you, and the noble men who, like you, have been wounded, are safe so long as we live; for WE WILL NEVER PASS THEM ALIVE!"

The occasion upon which this language was uttered was one of affecting interest. With 4,500 men, Gen. Taylor was fighting 20,000 Mexicans. He saw his men falling upon every hand, and the enemy rushing forward with a furious courage and impetuosity unequalled in any previous combat. The stoutest hearts trembled for the issue. Defeat seemed inevitable. While thus pressed, and when the bravest expected every moment to be compelled to give way under weight of the mass advancing upon them, Gen. Taylor, in the same breath that he issued his orders and cheered on his brave followers, was pressing the hand and pouring the words of comfort into the ear of his wounded Colonel.—*Albany Journal.*

Desirable Residence to Rent.

THE Subscriber will rent the place on which he now resides, on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, having an excellent Grape Arbor on the premises. Possession given 1st January.

October 30, 1848. R. McNAEB. 39tf

[illegible] OF THE LOCOFOCOS.

[illegible] and on the People!

We have [illegible] in Washington, [illegible] the Ba[illegible] of pamphlets [illegible] Cass [illegible] circulation in the North and the other in the South, and both are intended to deceive the people of the section to which they are sent.

The one is headed "Read, Pennsylvanians, and decide at the polls.—General Taylor's Southern face."

This pamphlet is intended, as is seen at once by its heading, to be circulated in the North. It is intended to represent Gen. Taylor as an anti-Wilmot Proviso man, determined to veto it; and more than insinuates than Gen. Cass is decidedly against it. In connection with this matter it copies the article from the Washington Union, relative to the pay which Gen. Taylor has received for his services in the Army, in which, as our readers know, Gen. Taylor was falsely charged with having received extra pay. The letter of Gen. R. Jones, nailed that charge to the counter as false, but as the party maxim that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," this Locofoco Committee in Washington persist in circulating it, thus taking upon themselves, individually and collectively, the odium of being propagators of wilful falsehoods.

The other pamphlet is intended for the South. It is called an address of the "National Democratic Republican Committee," and sets out in big letters, that "Millard Fillmore is proved to be an Abolitionist," and that "Gen. Taylor is PROBABLY pledged to the Whigs of the North *in favor* of the Wilmot Proviso."

We have thus briefly stated the contents of these two pamphlets. The object is understood at a glance. It is intended to scare the people of the South from the support of Taylor and Fillmore, by sending among them a pamphlet representing the latter as an out and out Abolitionist, and the former as little better; whilst on the other hand, they distribute among the people of the North the other pamphlet, representing General Taylor to be extreme in his opposition to all questions of Abolitionism and Wilmot Provisoism.

The pamphlets were published since the election in Pennsylvania, and they betray in every line, the extreme trepidation into which the Cass party have been thrown by the glorious result of that contest. They adopt this course of circulating contradictory falsehoods, in the desperate hope of being able to save themselves from the disgraceful overthrow which they see is coming upon them.

They are desperate, and their desperation now is so overwhelming, that it takes away all the skill of their former art. We see this in the easy exposure we are enabled to make of these "two-faced pamphlets." It is seen in the exposure which is made in the Intelligencer of this morning, of the corruption they resorted to in 1844, and the intention to try it again. In 1844, it appears by a secret circular which they sent to the office-holders in Washington, the managing Committee in that city incurred, as they allege, a debt of $1,700, over and above all the money they had raised. On the 12th of November, 1844, after the election of Mr Polk, they sent a circular round among the government employees, calling upon them to make this sum up. They say:

"We hope and expect that all *true* Democrats especially those who are *likely to be benefited in a pecuniary point of view* by the result will contribute towards the extinguishment of this debt. * * * *If you are* NOT *prepared, by good disposition, to contribute as solicited, be pleased to* RETURN THIS NOTE, as its retention will be considered by us evidence of your agreement to pay, and will be charged against the bearer.

"By order of the Executive Committee."

To the above, the Intelligencer adds a note from "a respectable gentleman in the public service," which we subjoin:

GENTLEMEN: You are right in the letter—the Locofocos are levying heavy contributions on the office-holders of the Government here. To-day their runners are out, that again and again they may squeeze the pockets of all on whom the fear of *Democratic* proscription will operate. They urge them to the last cent of their means, that *Pennsylvania* may be "*secured*," as they say, but, as honest men would call it, *bought.* *Warn her freemen,* that such an attempt may meet the punishment which an indignant and insulted people know best how to inflict through the ballot-box.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 23, 1848.

Forewarned!—forearmed!—The people see what is to be attempted, and they will be prepared for it. Fraud and deception did its work in 1844, but will not avail now. The fate of Cass and his party is decided. Pennsylvania did that good deed.

The great party speakers, just now, for "Cass and Butler" at Washington, are Messrs. Ritchie, Brown, and Buchanan. Ritchie has received about $300,000 of Government pay under the Polk and Dallas Administration. Brown is the third Assistant Post Master General. Buchanan, Secretary of State, is in the receipt of $6,000 per annum. These are the sort of men who claim to be, *par excellence*, the friends of the people.

The Mr. Brown above referred to, has just been to Ohio and Pennsylvania. He receives $3000 a year, and spends his time in electioneering to keep his office.

N. Y. Express.

GENERAL CASS'S PASS.

TO THE COMMANDER—

SIR:—On Gen. Cass' presenting himself at the outpost, on his way to Salt river, be as liberal to him as President Polk was to Santa Anna. Give him a *free pass*, but no "extra allowance," as he has already taken without right or semblance of justice, nearly $100,000 from the Treasury of the United States.

VERMONT.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S PASS.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Your illustrious friend and countryman, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, the hero of Fort Harrison, of Florida, of Palo Alto, of Resaca de la Palma, of Monterey, and of Buena Vista, is about to take up his line of march for the White House, at Washington, agreeably to your good will and pleasure. As he has had no "extra allowance," like Cass, give him by acclamation, all along the line, a generous greeting and a "*Free Pass,*" and thus carry out the hearty good wishes of the whole

UNION.

SILAS WRIGHT'S OPINION OF GEN. CASS.

The Rochester Advertiser publishes the following extract from a private letter addressed by Mr. Wright to a gentleman in Monroe county, New York, under date of April 18, 1847. Speaking of the qualifications of Gen. Taylor, whose name had been suggested as a probable candidate of the Democracy, he proceeds to say:

"I know nothing of his tastes and qualifications for civil administration. Some brave and successful soldiers have those qualifications in perfection: and some have not a single one of them—but in civil situations are wholly destitute of moral firmness. *Our friend General Cass is one of them—a good soldier in his day,* BUT AFRAID OF HIS OWN SHADOW IN A CIVIL OFFICE, AND A PERFECT TIME-SERVER AND DEMAGOGUE."

The Beauties of the Locofoco Tariff of '46.—Cotton is at this moment lower, (freight and exchange and the absence of duty in England considered,) *than it ever was before,* at any time; Kentucky Bagging has increased in price in the last two years from 11 to 17½ cents. So much for Locofoco boasting about the Tariff.

Savannah Republican.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor: Allow me through the medium of your paper to express briefly the high gratification I experienced in listening to the able and masterly Speech delivered by William S. Mullins, Esq. before the Taylor Club on Wednesday Evening last. It was no maiden effort 'tis true, nor did he with "maiden modesty," roam "fancy free"; but he set forth an array of facts—"fixed facts"—difficult to controvert.

I would not wish to make any invidious distinction by drawing a comparison between this Speech of Mr. Mullins and those of other of our young Whig orators; and even if so inclined, it unfortunately has been my pleasure to hear but few of the Speeches delivered during the progress of the campaign,—yet I trust I may be permitted to say, without flattery, and without offence to any one, that it was emphatically *the* Speech of the season.

Without any appeal to the baser passions or prejudices of our nature,—free from all taint of demagoguism,—alike free from what our opponents might call hackneyed phrases,—it embraced a clear and succinct history of the course of the two great parties of the country from the advent of Gen. Jackson's Administration to the present time.

His arguments were clear and lucid, and were clothed in a perspicuity of language adapted to the comprehension of the most obtuse intellect. His reasoning was sound and logical. Deducing his conclusions from historical facts, he presented them with a power and beauty of description, interspersed by occasional metaphor or spicy anecdote, which gave a zest to the whole inexpressibly pleasing.

Taken altogether, it has seldom been my good fortune to listen to a more masterly effort, or a clearer and more truthful exposition of Whig principles.

With such popular speakers as Mr. Mullins, and others whom I will not here mention, I think our community will bear a favorable comparison with any other of its size to be found in the country; and should the merits of Mr. M. be properly appreciated and rewarded, I trust he may one day be placed in a situation to reflect honor upon the good old State of his birth.

X.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH IN STANLY.

CENTRE, STANLY COUNTY, Oct. 24, 1848.

Friend Hale: The Hon GEORGE E. BADGER arrived at our Court House, Albemarle, on Saturday evening, calling at this place however, on his way up. It was suggested that he be requested to remain at Albemarle, and to deliver an address at that place on Monday. Notwithstanding the time to spread the news was very short, when he appeared on the stand yesterday he had the pleasure of seeing from 500 to 700 persons comfortably seated before him, ready and eager to hear him. He spoke with his usual energy and force for about 2 hours and 15 minutes. Omitting much of the ground travelled over by him at the Whig Mass meeting last week, not however, without giving something in its stead so entirely new and interesting to his audience, as to chain them in profound silence (except the frequent and loud bursts of applause,) until he closed his remarks. Then you could hear it said throughout the crowd, "I wish he had spoken on until night." This is another verification of the words inscribed on our noble little banner, "Always ready." And on the 7th of November we are going to give another verification of the truth of our motto, so strong that the name of our little County, *Stanly*, will be the theme of joy and gratulation to every true-hearted Whig in our good old North State. Yes, we are going to do our whole duty, and leave the responsibility to those who may be found on that day reposing in apathy.

We intend presenting our noble little Banner to the equally noble Hon. EDWARD STANLY. What do you think of it, friend Hale?

SPRINGFIELD, N. C., Oct. 25, 1848.

Fellow Citizens of the District composed of the Counties of Richmond and Robeson:—Col. John A. Rowland proposed to me, rather than defeat the Whig cause, to take a vote at the Battalion Muster at Laurel Hill, on Tuesday the 24th inst., and let the one who obtained the most votes run single-handed against any of our political opponents that the party might run against the Whig Candidate. I acceded to the proposition; but Mr. McKay, one of the Whig Candidates, would not. I therefore withdrew, believing as I did, that we might be defeated, and have a Democratic Senator for the next six years in Congress, by our own acts. These are the grounds on which I declined, and not for want of confidence in my friends or in myself.

NEILL McNAIR.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Borrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

October 28. E. J. HALE.

A lady in Troy, N. Y., who had been given up by her physicians, sends us the following:

Troy, May 15, 1846.

Mr. Fowle: In October last, I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs and produced a hacking cough, accompanied with night sweats, which reduced me very low. A few days after I was taken I employed one of our best physicians, but received no help; I tried another, but with no better success, and finally a third, still growing worse all the while. At this stage of the disease I was reduced so low as to be *unable to turn myself in bed*, or sit up while my bed was made.—My physicians finally gave me up, and said that I had the *consumption*, and that there was *no help for me.* My friends advised me to try *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, but the Doctors objected, said that it would only hurry me out of the world; I finally procured a bottle, and by using *three bottles* I was restored to perfect health.

MRS. SARAH LAWSON.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

A Large Grog Bill Certified to by Lewis Cass.—Gen'l Cass once negotiated a treaty with the Saginaw Indians. The business occupied 23 days. During that period, the Commissioners and their friends drank Brandy, Wine, Gin, Cider, Whiskey, &c. to the amount specified below. They must have had a jolly time of it at Saginaw.

The following facts are found in Voucher No. 60, Vol. 2, American State Papers, Indian Affairs, page 310, paid 4th January, 1820, by the United States, on the certificate of General Cass:

For the table furnished for the Commissioners and Officers of the Indian Department, and other persons, and Indians invited thereto, from the 3d to the 26th of Sept. 1819, amounting to

2257	meals at 75 cts. per meal	$1692 75
39	gallons cogniac brandy and bbl.	124 62½
2	barrels cider	20 00
42	gallons L. P. Teneriffe wine, bbl.	159 50
41½	gallons fourth proof spirits	82 00
2	iron bound casks	4 00
49	gallons wine	198 00
2	gallons lime juice and keg	9 00
10	gallons whiskey	10 00
6	gallons gin and keg	13 00
		$2,309 87½

This shows how Gen Cass squanders the people's money! 75 cents per meal for Indians, &c! That is more than they charge white people at the Astor House! At that expensive establishment they give four meals a day, and lodging to boot, for $2—say 40 cents per meal. And then the Liquors, the wines, and the cider! 250 gallons, altogether! and at $3 to $4 a gallon for the brandy and wine! Cider at $10 a barrel! It must have been rather *hard* at that price.

It seems that they were 23 days engaged in this jollification. Supposing each person to have eaten 3 meals a day, there must have been 34 persons present, white and Indian. In the 23 days each man, therefore, drank about 8 gallons, or about 1½ quarts a day, of either brandy, whiskey, gin, wine or cider! If they ate in the same proportion as they drank, no wonder the landlord charged them 75 cents per meal, and no wonder that Cass has grown so fat in front.

Virginia.—Every day, (says the Richmond Whig,) we are receiving assurances, from all quarters of Virginia, which lead to the belief that she will infallibly cast her vote for Zachary Taylor on the 7th of November next. On the subject the Norfolk Herald speaks as follows:

Virginia Awakening.—The Abingdon Virginian of the 7th inst. says:

"Our candid opinion is, that there is not a county in Southwestern Virginia, where the changes are less than fifty in our favor, and in one or two of them four times that number."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

October 19.—Brig Harriet Newel from Boston. 20.—Brig Antoinette from Boston. 21.—Brigs C. H. Appleton from Boston, Sam Small from do; Schrs. Leesburg from Philadelphia, Jonas Smith from New York, G. W. Davis from do., Jack Dowing from Onslow co., N. C. 22.—Schrs. D. P. Woodbury from Shallotte, Jeroleman from New York, Albion from Onslow co., N. C. 26.—Brig Prospect from New York.

Grand Schemes

FOR NOVEMBER, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

150 Prizes of $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 64, for 1848, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 4, 1848.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000 1 of 8,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,291, 6 Prizes of 2,000, 150 Prizes (lowest 3 Nos.) of 1,000, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes	$170 00
Ditto	do	25 Halves	85 00
Ditto	do	25 Quarters	42 50
Ditto	do	25 Eighths	21 25

4 Capitals of $20,000,

Are Eighty Thousand Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 66 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 11, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

4 Capitals of $20,000, 4 Prizes of $10,000, 4 of 5,000, 4 of 2,502, 15 of 1,000, 15 of 500, 15 of 400, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

$35,000! $13,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 68, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1848.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 13,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,089, 1 of 2,000, 20 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 600, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers, Alexandria, Va.

Oct. 30, 1848. 39-tdpd

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the 28th of November next, will be sold at the residence of the late Thomas K. Morisey, the PERISHABLE PROPERTY belonging to said Estate, consisting of Hogs, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, a fine team of Mules and good Road Wagon, Peas, blade Fodder, and several hundred barrels of Corn, Farming Tools of various kinds, Kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of other articles.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser being required to give bond, with two approved securities, before removing the property.

THOMAS J. MORISEY, Adm'r.

Clinton, Oct. 25. 1w

DENTISTRY.—DR. GILCHRIST has returned to Fayetteville and opened the Office he formerly occupied near the Lafayette Hotel, and will remain until the 24th of November. Those requiring his services will please make early application.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

October 30, 1848. 39tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERV

FAYETTEVII

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Republican Whig

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNI

GEN. ZACHARY T

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDE

MILLARD FILL

OF NEW YORI

FOR ELECTO

District No. 1. Hon. KENNET
" " 2. Hon. EDWARI
" " 3. HENRY W.
" " 4. Hon. W. H. W
" " 5. GEORGE DA
" " 6. JOHN WINS
" " 7. JOHN KERR
" " 8. RAWLEY G.
" " 9. JAMES W. C
" " 10. TODD R. C
" " 11. JOHN BAX

Election on Tuesday,

ELECTORAL TICKETS.—On joining Counties will be furnished [illegible] Taylor and Fillmore Electoral Tickets, on application at this office, without charge. It is important that every [illegible] should be supplied, as the [illegible] ets would be very great.

TAYLO[illegible] Meeting [illegible] will be a ing, Nov. 1st, [illegible] orrow Even Oct. 31.

TO THE [illegible] YLOR AND

This is the [illegible] all have before the election, [illegible] *Tuesday next,* to exhort you [illegible] ty on, and befo fore, that [illegible] Not only vote yourselves, [illegible] who can be induced by [illegible] ountry's good to unite with [illegible] wer those who have abused [illegible] e country, who are "held [illegible] e power of pub he plunder [illegible] d their power to base electi[illegible] ave plunged the nation in [illegible] who have thereby causelessly [illegible] of lives, mo thousands [illegible] s, and wasted or two hu[illegible] rs of the people's money. [illegible] it is your duty, looking [illegible] he country, to dis miss from [illegible] ed to supersede by those [illegible] R AND FILL MORE.

To do [illegible] l vote, and each one should [illegible] to induce his neighbors to [illegible]

We [illegible] ders to be on their guard [illegible] kind, either by false reports [illegible] ets or votes. Let it be the [illegible] Whig to see that the ballot [illegible] e voting commences; that [illegible] go in it except from legal [illegible] at the ballot box is not taken [illegible] e of voting till all are counted [illegible] number of votes counted out [illegible] mber of voters registered. [illegible] men, of all parties, to guard [illegible] llot box; for when that is [illegible] of liberty are at an end. We [illegible] Judges of our Superior Court [illegible] Grand Jurors most emphatically [illegible] violations of the right of suffrage [illegible] will have a good effect, and [illegible] from fraudulent voting the [illegible] raging fraud in others.

[illegible] Whigs of our whole State [illegible] oused. From the moun[illegible] the papers bring us [illegible] gs, Whig speeches, and [illegible] these indications we an[illegible] day next, a glorious vic[illegible] Whig victory."

[illegible] good service in the West, [illegible] hich he delivered at War[illegible] Albemarle, and at Little's [illegible] dnesday last at Salisbury, [illegible] yesterday at Concord, and [illegible] arris's in Davidson, and at [illegible] hese various places other [illegible] en were to speak also, [illegible] orehead, Mr. Osborne, Mr. [illegible] nes, Mr. Gilmer, and Mr. Steph[illegible]

At [illegible] in this county, on Friday last, a respectable meeting was addressed by Messrs. John Winslow, Mullins, and Dobbin, the two former Whigs. We learn that a good effect and good spirit were manifest.

In Chatham county, several meetings have been held, which were addressed by Dr. Hill, Mr. Haughton, and Mr. Headen.

In Halifax a mass meeting was addressed by Messrs. Miller, Davis, Long, and Barnes.

At Crowell's Cross Roads, in Halifax, Mr. Miller spoke again. And two other meetings are fixed for the 3d and 4th Nov. in that county.

A meeting is to take place at Greenville on the 4th.

At White's Store, in Anson, on Thursday next.

At Williamsborough, Granville County, to-morrow, and two others in the county.

Two meetings in Wake, on the 2d and 4th.

Besides these, we see notices of meetings in Randolph, Craven, Jones, Green, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from

WASHINGTON, N. C., Oct. 23.

We are all buoyant with hope at the prospects of Old Zach. I do not think that the excitement of 1840 surpassed or *equalled* that which now exists in this section. We have barbecues every day, and they are fully attended. The speaking men are constantly travelling from one precinct to another, and every thing promises well in this section of the State.

[Two other private letters were received in this town on the same day with the above, from Guilford and Northampton, giving most cheering accounts from those counties.]

It has been reported in the Locofoco papers, that Mr. Mast, the Commoner elect from Ashe county, was a democrat. Mr. Mast settles that falsehood by the following note to the Raleigh Star:—

Mr. Editor: I observe that I have been classed among the Democratic Members elect for the ensuing Legislature, for the county of Ashe. I hope you will correct the error; for I am a *Whig* and ever have been. Yours, respectfully,

R. MAST.

October 14th, 1848.

As some of the friends of Thos. A. Norment Esq., of Robeson, desire to vote for him as a candidate for the Senate, we are authorized to say that he does not wish to be considered a candidate, although he is grateful to them for past favors. His private business requires all his attention, and would prevent his being a candidate without seriously interfering with it. He hopes that the idea of voting for him will be abandoned.

DEATH OF SENATOR LEWIS OF ALABAMA.—The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, the able and respected Senator in Congress from Alabama, died in New York on Wednesday last. He was probably the largest man in the Unite[illegible] t being near 500.

…OF THE CLUB.—On Wednesday even-
e Taylor Club had a very gratifying
After a few remarks from the Chair,
the official result in Pennsylvania,
just come to hand by Telegraph—
ULLINS, Esq. was called on, and ad-
neeting for an hour and a quarter in
gument and eloquence not often e-
subject which he discussed was the
Mr Cass, in his letter of accept-
tire approval of the Administration
d his determination to follow in his
Mullins reviewed the measures of
tion, to show that no man was fit
ntial office who sanctioned Mr.
He first noticed at length Mr.
in his Inaugural Address, of our
stionable" right to the whole of
determination to maintain that
all hazards. He depicted the
this declaration on the public
and and the United States; the
a war which would have de-
and destroyed the prosperity
h countries; the persistance of
me demand, even after Eng-
all that any previous Ad-
r demanded. And he re-
the question was only set-
the people, of all parties,
ed. One after another of
he democrats in Congress,
s of their constituents at
lk's ultra demands, united
served the country from
war with England,—not
tion, but against his wish;
approbation either. *He*
ng the hearts of the peo-
declaring that "war was
y thing to foment the
spite of them both, the
country
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Inc [illegible] him, in-
to ten [illegible] had left
glorious [illegible] ry, Mr.
upon th [illegible] sent our
Polk, in [illegible] which
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its act an [illegible] f Con-
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questioned [illegible] gh Mr.
recognised [illegible] little
Slidell, to p [illegible] clat to
war to resu [illegible] appeal
his administ [illegible] e war,
to Congress, [illegible] would
for four-fifth [illegible] ne as-
have put a ve [illegible] which
sumed the pov [illegible] ss, of
brought on war,—did i [illegible] And
the Constitution, and [illegible] war
where stood Mr. Cass? [illegible] s for
spirit; still urging the n [illegible] f all
the prosecution of the
peaceful counsels.

Mr. Mullins next r [illegible] erly
s, the principles of h [illegible] ma-
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sed that power. The [illegible] ull-
down, but what had [illegible] ub-
easury, that monster, [illegible] is-
knows never has b [illegible] nd
ever can be, carried [illegible] os,
are their measures?
the great secret [illegible] he
of the people, the [illegible] ch
in the Baltimore p [illegible] of
confidence in the [illegible] d
nating justice of t [illegible] ie
which every Re [illegible] ex-
been subverted
sed it, not by bold [illegible] g
of the people [illegible] u
flattering their [illegible] e
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some new issue is star
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and seek not to
Whigs, with a no
triumph of the Rig
appeal from the excited
sober judgment of th
seek not offices, we
spoils, but to adva
the people, the perm
of the Nation.

Mr. Mullins eloquently disc
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His [illegible] as to show how entirely the so called Democratic party had departed from every principle of the old, original Republican party which existed in the earlier and purer days of the Republic, in whose footsteps the Whig party was still, as always, treading. His facts and arguments in support of this position were derived from the history of the country, the declarations of the founders of the constitution, and those who first administered the government under it. For instance, as to the veto, the bank, the tariff, and the internal improvement questions,—these were all Republican measures in the olden times, but of late they had been denounced as altogether Federal. Alexander Hamilton, the original head of the Federal party, had proposed an absolute veto, just such a veto as has been fashionable since the days of Jacksonism, (even to the "pocket veto," where a refractory Congress manifested a determination to pass a bill in spite of the veto.) The Republicans of that day, Franklin, Sherman, &c., opposed this and advocated a qualified veto, such as the Whigs are now in favor of. The bank was likewise a Republican measure; the first charter was signed by Washington, and it so far met the approbation of Jefferson in its operations as to call forth his warm commendation in his message, and the remark that his Secretary of the Treasury could not have got along without it. Madison signed the second bank charter, which passed Congress by the votes of the republican party. Jackson himself had recommended a bank, founded upon the funds of the government. All at once the bank had become a *federal* measure, to be eschewed by all *democrats!* A protective tariff had been signed by Washington, and had been recommended and approved by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. Not *incidental protection!* that term was a new invention; but protection, absolute protection against the pauper labor of Europe. This too had suddenly become a *Federal* measure. So also as to internal improvements. Every President had sanctioned and recommended these, until the party got into the habit of establishing a "Platform" of higher authority and more binding obligation than the Constitution itself. Then this too became *federal*, though Gen. Jackson himself had approved of more expenditures for internal improvements than all the other Presidents together.

The overgrown patronage of the President, and the power which he had thereby exercised to carry any measure on which he set his heart; its gross abuse in the toleration granted to office holders, who, whilst paid by the people, locked up their offices and travelled about the country making political speeches to thwart the will of the people, were commented upon in terms of just indignation, and with the emphatic warning that our liberties were in danger whilst such abuses were tolerated.

These are a few of the points of this admirable speech, which closed with an eloquent delineation of the character of Gen. Taylor, and an earnest appeal to all lovers of their country to assist in placing him in the position which his patriotism, his integrity, and his sound judgment will adorn.

After Dr. Hill sat down, a highly complimentary resolution of thanks was proposed to him by Mr. Banks, and adopted by acclamation.

John Winslow, Esq. was then called for, but excused himself, as he had just returned from the discussion in which he had taken part at Blue's.

Lewis F. Carr, Esq. of Sampson, next responded in a few remarks to a call upon him.

And Jas. Banks, Esq. followed in a reply to some of the preposterous declarations he had heard from the Locofoco orators on the stump, and in vindication of Taylor and Fillmore from their charges; closing with an exhortation to all to do their duty in the contest now so near its result, and which, he predicted with entire confidence, would assuredly bear Gen. Taylor to the Presidential chair.

A GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.—In the Carolinian's abstract of Judge Strange's Speech before the Locofoco meeting in this place on the 19th instant, we find the following extraordinary passages:—

"He then examined Mr. Badger's position upon the slavery question in the territories. [He did not once mention Mr. Badger's name, but the audience understood to whom he alluded.] We have been told, said he, that we of the South have no rights. He thought that a most extraordinary admission for a southern man to make."

And again:—

"If the people of the south *have no rights*, as we are told by this whig Senator, how is it, he asked, that this Senator attempts to defend his recent vote against the compromise bill in the Senate, by saying that this bill *surrendered our rights?* That is a strange contradiction."

We know not whether Judge Strange used any such language as is here imputed to him. We do not think it possible that he did. But whether he did, or whether he was misunderstood by the writer for the Carolinian, we pronounce it a most gross and shameless misrepresentation of Mr. Badger, as hundreds in this community can testify. No man with a thimble full of brains in his head would assert that "we of the South have no rights;" and with all the abuse and misrepresentation of Mr. Badger by the Locofocos, we never yet heard that any of them called him a fool.

Mr. Badger may have said, and we think he did, that the people of the South had no rights except those guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws; or something like that. But to change this into an assertion that "the people of the South have no rights," is a feat worthy only of those who prove from the Bible that "there is no God," by leaving out the first part of the sentence, "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."

Judge Strange is reported to have said that the Baltimore Convention which nominated Cass and Butler "had laid down a platform upon which they were to stand—a rule by which they were to be guided in the administration of the government. But can any one tell, said he, how Gen. Taylor will administer the government? Has Gen. Taylor ever said how he would administer it?" Most assuredly he has, and Judge Strange was either very regardless himself of what is well known to most men that read at all, or he must have presumed largely upon the ignorance of his auditory. Gen. Taylor has pledged himself to administer the government, not according to any set of rules prescribed for him by an irresponsible committee of a party caucus, but according to the principles of the Constitution, as administered by Washington, Jefferson and Madison; not according to the orders of a mere party, or the merest fraction of that party, but independent of party domination, and untrammelled by party schemes. He will be President of the United States, and not the mere President of a party. This is what Gen. Taylor has said, and what it was doubtless more convenient to keep out of sight than to controvert.

"The democratic party (says Judge Strange, according to the Carolinian's report,) have always acted upon principle; and the old federal party, said he, always boldly and openly avowed their principles, and the whigs do now, except when they get into the fix that they got into in Mr. Monroe's time, [just after the war of 1812] in so small a minority that they could not make a decent fight, and then they said "Oh, for God's sake don't say any thing about party." They are in the same fix now, and therefore they talk about party."

[illegible]lly, this is too bad. What Whig is it that [illegible]king about no-party? Where is he? The [illegible] thing like the remark attributed to the Whigs [illegible] Mr. Monroe's time, that we recollect, is the celebrated letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, imploring him to kill the monster party, by selecting his Cabinet equally from the republicans and federalists. And in thus reviving and ridiculing this sentiment, we cannot but think that the orator has had a touch of his old aversion to Jackson, such as induced him, in 1824, to declare, that he would as soon see Jacob Eddy, (a well known loafer of that period,) President, as Gen. Jackson.

There is much more in the report of the speech that we would notice, if time and room permitted. Two things we will say, however. 1st, that Mr. Buchanan is *directly at points* with the orator as to slavery in the new territories; for Mr. Buchanan, in his speech at Washington, a few days ago, stated it as "*the clear law of the case,*" that "When we acquired it from Mexico it was free territory, both in law and in fact; and free it must remain, unless its present condition shall be changed by the positive enactment of a competent legislative authority." This is precisely what Mr. Badger said, and the very reason why he voted against the Compromise bill, which prohibited any such "positive enactment." 2dly, That we are glad to see that he does not now, as he did at Lumberton, represent Gen. Taylor as pledged not to veto any law, even if one should be passed by Congress to abolish slavery in North Carolina — He now only represents Gen. Taylor as being in favor of "curtailing" the veto power. Even this, moderate as it is, is no where justified by any thing that Gen. Taylor has said. He does not say, any where, that he is in favor of curtailing the power; but only that he is against the improper exercise of it. The power is a necessary one. The abuse of it is the wrong.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have been requested to correct another error in the report of Judge Strange's speech. In alluding to Mr. Badger's remarks in regard to the President's veto of the French Spoliation bill, he is reported to have said,—

"Another reason, that ought to be a good one with the whigs, was that the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, now Governor of North Carolina, while in the U. S. Senate, *reported against* these very claims."

Gov. Graham, we are informed upon the very best authority, "made no such report, and never acted on the merits of these claims in any way."

Dr. Hill did not say, as the Carolinian represents, that the whole range of Departments at Washington was closed, and that "no man could get business transacted." What he did say was, that office holders at Washington [some, not all,] had closed their offices and gone off to make political speeches, and that persons having business at those offices could not get it transacted [not that "*no man* having business with the Departments, could have it transacted."]

"So unpopular is Fillmore, that we have reason to believe that his name will not appear at all on the Federal Tickets, wherever the Feds think such a fraud can be successfully carried out."

Wilmington Journal.

What reason has the Journal to believe such a thing? For ourself we spurn the base imputation as an unmitigated foul slander. We have printed about 10,000 Tickets, upon which the names of our candidates appear, and we glory in those names, as every way deserving of the support of the people of the South, and of the whole country.

A FORGED LETTER.—The Union and other Locofoco papers, and the Locofoco orators, are using a copy of a letter which the Union received from somebody who expressly refused to *give his name*, purporting to be a copy of a letter written by Gen. Taylor on the 29th of March last, in reply to a letter asking his opinions on certain questions of domestic policy. This letter makes Gen. Taylor say,—

"I beg to inform you that I have uniformly declined yielding to similar requests, in the belief that my opinions, even if I were President of the United States, are neither important nor necessary, and I regret to add, that I see no reason for departing, in the present instance, from that course."

The circumstances under which this letter appeared, *seven months after its date*, and no name to vouch for its authenticity, induces a suspicion that it was a forgery, or was garbled, and so it turns out. A correspondent of the N. Y. Express says he saw a letter from Gen. Taylor in the hands of a young Lawyer of Baltimore, in which the following passage occurred:—

"I beg to inform you, that I have uniformly declined yielding to similar requests, but my opinions, even if I were the President of the United States, would be neither important nor necessary *to you*."

The reader will see the manifest difference between the copy and the original. In the genuine letter Gen. Taylor merely declines to answer an impertinent letter, for which he has the express example of Gen. Jackson. In the spurious, he is made to say his opinions, even if he were President, are neither important nor necessary.

This is one of the vile frauds of Locofocoism, started too late for it to reach Louisiana and be contradicted before the election, but seized as a sweet morsel by the Locofoco papers and orators.

THE OFFICE HOLDERS ALARMED.—For weeks past the Auditors, Postmasters, Clerks, &c., employed in the Departments at Washington have been making speeches, franking documents, &c., instead of attending to the business for which the people pay them. At last, the Whig triumphs in Pennsylvania and Ohio have so alarmed them that the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, has taken the stump, in a speech which we find published in the Union, evidently written out for publication by Mr. Buchanan himself. It is an effort to reconcile the iron and coal men, the miners and manufacturers, to the party which has prostrated them. But in the language of that voice which sounded in the French Chambers when Louis Phillippe abdicated in favor of his grandson, "IT IS TOO LATE!" Those who were cheated by Polk's Kane Letter of 1844, and by Buchanan's assurance that "Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay," will not again be deceived: they have suffered too much by that fraud, again to become the willing dupes of their worst enemies. They are determined to redeem Pennsylvania from the hands of the spoilers, and we feel a perfect assurance that they will do it.

This electioneering by the office holders is so directly in the teeth of the strongest declarations by their own leaders, that if they had a particle of shame they would feel abashed. Hear what Mr. Jefferson said in his Inaugural Address:—

"The President of the United States has seen, with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in the elections of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Government. Freedom of elections being essential to the mutual independence of Government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, *it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right.*"

And again, Mr. Jefferson said in a letter to Gov. McKean,—

"One thing I will say, that, as to the future, *interferences with elections*, whether of the State or General Governments, by *officers of the latter*, should be deemed cause of *removal*; BECAUSE THE CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY BY THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE *becomes nothing if it may be* SMOTHERED *by the enormous patronage of the General Government.*"

Gen. Jackson also denounced the whole system. But see what Buchanan himself said some years ago while he was a member of Congress:—

"When a man is once appointed to office all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office holders are the *enlisted soldiers* of that Administration by which they are sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends upon the re-election of their patron."

That is what Mr. Buchanan said. It applies most emphatically to himself. *His* selfish passions are enlisted to retain his office. *He* is an enlisted soldier of the Administration.

We tell the people that if they do not put a stop to these interferences of the office holders they will never have a fair chance in an election.—There are too many enlisted soldiers against them. Gen. Taylor will of course instantly remove all such persons from office; and we mistake his character altogether if any more itinerant office holders are seen for four years to come.

VALUE OF THE LOCOFOCO PLATFORM.—An important fact, illustrating the value of Locofoco pledges and platform, has just been disclosed by Ex-Gov. Hill of New Hampshire. It is this: that the resolution on slavery adopted by the late Baltimore Convention which nominated Cass, and the only resolution adopted by that Convention on that subject, was drawn up by Silas Wright, under the eye, and at the instigation of Martin Van Buren!! the present Free Soil and Abolition candidate for President! This was in 1840; at which time this same resolution was submitted to the Convention which nominated Van Buren. It was adopted by the Convention which nominated Polk in 1844, and again by the late Convention, word for word as originally prepared by Wright and Van Buren.

The resolution referred to, is as follows:

"That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control, the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or other mode to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

Gov. Hill says that the latter clause or half of the resolution was added by Mr. Van Buren himself.

And this is the resolution, framed by the leaders of the Anti-Slavery party, with which it is attempted now to gull the South into the belief that their rights are safe in the hands of the Locofocos and their candidates!

We are requested to say, that the rumor of a personal difficulty between Messrs. Mullins and Dobbin, at the political discussion at Blue's Muster Ground on last Friday, is utterly untrue. The gentlemen differed, and no doubt with perfect honesty, with regard to a question of fact, but there was not the slightest imputation of untruth on either side, and from first to last the discussion was characterized by courtesy and good feeling.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear, that at Wilmington, on the 18th inst. Mr. Roderick McRae, formerly of this county, and late Captain of the Steamer W. B. Meares, whilst adjusting some part of the machinery of the Harrison Steam Mill, of which he is superintendent, was thrown forward by his foot slipping, and his left arm being caught by a wheel, it was so dreadfully crushed that it was requisite to take it off near the shoulder. Dr. James H. Dickson performed the operation, after placing Mr. McR. under the influence of chloroform, which acted on him like a charm. He is doing as well as could be expected.

***Beware of Secret Circulars, False Reports, &c.* got up on the eve of the election, to deceive. We shall not be surprised to hear that the people are told in some parts of the State, that General Taylor has declined, or is dead, or some other falsehood to deceive. Let the Whigs take care that nobody is deceived by any such story.**

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.—See the article headed "Desperation of the Locofocos." It shows how contributions are levied from the officers, on pain of dismissal, or with the hope of reward, to carry on the system of Fraud and Corruption which has its head quarters at Washington, and whose object is, through the People's servants to defeat the People's will.

The N. Y. Express is informed by its Washington correspondent, that the leaders at Washington have sworn that they will carry Pennsylvania, on Tuesday next, *even if it should be at the cost of half a million of dollars!* And the National Intelligencer confirms this by facts within its own knowledge, of demands upon the office holders to raise the money.

Down with this corruption! Down with its authors and abettors!

Remember, Southern men, that Lewis Cass presented to the Senate, on the 22d Jan'y 1847, two Petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to take steps to ABOLISH SLAVERY THROUGHOUT THE UNION, and a third to the same effect and against the admission of any new Slave State into the Union.

These petitions were not from his own constituents. They were from Pennsylvania, and there was no obligation on him to present them; but he did it without one word of objection or remark.

Can you vote for him?

CASS ON FREE SOIL.—The Racine (Wisconsin) Democrat, a Cass and Butler paper, edited by Col. Philo White, formerly editor of the Salisbury Carolinian, and of the Raleigh Standard, in this State, sustains Cass expressly on the ground that he is "as good a free soil man as Van Buren," and that his Nicholson letter shows that he would veto a bill to establish slavery in New Mexico and California. He says very truly, that slavery being now abolished in those territories, and only to be re-established by law of Congress, it is evident that it cannot be again established there, if Cass is elected, since he is pledged to veto any law of Congress interfering with the subject.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The exact *official* vote for Governor is, Johnson, Whig, 168,523, Longstreth, Loco, 168,221. Whig majority 302. The Locofocos are endeavoring to account for this defeat by a pretence of *apathy* on the part of their voters. But to show how unfounded is this plea, we may mention, that their vote is larger this year, by 22,107 votes, than it was last year. Indeed it is by far the largest vote, on both sides, ever given in the State.

They also pretend that their defeat was owing to the free soilers going for Johnson. If this were so, would it not be evidence that these free soilers had heretofore been against the Whigs? But the truth is, that the great gain of the Whigs is in the mining districts, among the coal and iron men. In one single county, Schuylkill, the Whigs have now a majority of 726, where in 1844 the Locos had a majority of 827. These people were cheated in 1844, but they are wide awake now.

In one township the Locofocos report a vote greater than the entire male population!

OHIO.—The official majority for Ford, Whig, is not yet announced. It is small, say 2 to 300.

In the Legislature the Whigs have a majority of legally elected members; but the Clerk in one of the counties has assumed the responsibility of deciding that a part of the law under which two Whigs were elected is unconstitutional; thus constituting *himself* the Legislature and the Judiciary! In two other counties the people elected persons who were then Sheriffs to represent them in the Legislature, and the Locofoco Clerks again decided this point also, and gave the certificates of election to the Locofocos who were *not* elected. These acts would make the Legislature a tie. Both parties are excited to the highest degree, and both talk of bloodshed before they will submit to have the Legislature organized contrary to what each asserts to be right.

LATER.—The following from the Cincinnati Times of the 21st shows that one of the Clerks has abdicated his Judicial and Legislative functions:—

"The City Members have Certificates. The Clerk yesterday issued a certificate of the due election of Spencer and Runyan, the Whig members of the House from the city. This secures the Whig majority in the House, provided the returns now in are not changed by the official report."

FLORIDA.—It is admitted that the Whig Governor is elected, by about 600 majority, and that the Whigs have the Legislature by a majority of 13 on joint ballot.

GEORGIA.—The *official* vote is given in the Milledgeville Recorder. The Locofoco majority is 252. The Whigs express undoubting confidence that they will carry the State for Taylor and Fillmore on Tuesday next.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—Pennsylvania has elected 15 Whigs, including Levin, the Native American, who votes with the Whigs, and 9 Locos, including Wilmot the Abolitionist, who votes with the Locos. This is a Whig loss of 1.

Ohio has elected 10 Whigs and 11 Locos; a Whig loss of 1; but it is confidently asserted that Duncan, Whig, will successfully contest the seat of Sweetzer, Loco, who had only 16 majority; if so, this will leave parties as before.

Florida has elected a Whig as before, but by a larger majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It seems, all reports to the contrary, that Mr. Sims is re-elected in the Georgetown District, by a majority of 56 votes over Gen. John McQueen.

THE VETO POWER.—It cannot be too often repeated, that Gen. Taylor has never given any countenance to the assertion of the Locofoco presses and orators, that he is "pledged not to veto any law, however unconstitutional;" and that neither he nor the Whig party has ever said or done any thing to justify the other assertion of the same presses and orators, that the Whig party is in favor of "abolishing the Veto power."

These are both Locofoco falsehoods, and known to be falsehoods by those who use them. They have been, and still are, defied to produce any evidence to sustain their falsehoods. The evidence is directly to the contrary, and they know it.

Of kindred character is another falsehood, that "the Whigs are the enemies of foreign emigrants, and wish to keep them 21 years before they are naturalized and admitted to vote." This is false. The Whigs are satisfied with the present naturalization laws. The only thing they are opposed to on the subject, is, the means employed by the Locofocos in some parts of the country, by which foreigners are induced to perjure themselves, and become voters before the time which the law allows. This fraud and perjury they are opposed to.

On the subject of the veto power, we find in the Union of the 22d, what purports to be "100 reasons why the people should vote for Cass;" of which the 78th reason is as follows:—

"78. *He is opposed to the veto power—unless to prevent the violation of the constitution, and to avoid hasty legislation.*"

Now this shows that Cass has come round to the identical position of Gen. Taylor on this subject. It is precisely what Gen. Taylor says in his Allison letter, and precisely what the Whigs contend for.

The veto power has been exercised 25 times since the formation of the Constitution. Of these, 9 vetoes were interposed during the first 40 years of the government, and 16 during the last 20 years. This is a verification of the remark, that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." The people, (the many,) through their representatives, pass a law, and the President, (one man,) forbids it to go into operation.

The Union says,—

"Courage friends! We shall carry Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Virginia, and in all probability North Carolina and Tennessee, besides the other democratic States which will marshal to the banner on the 7th of November. But at the same time let energy and action be our watchwords."

Look to this, brother Whigs! The Union pretends that "in all probability North Carolina" will go for Cass! This most preposterous falsehood is put forth for the purpose of animating the Locofocos, not only in this but in other States. We publish it to excite you, Whigs of North Carolina, to renewed, to redoubled diligence, to show by how many thousands it is false. "In all probability"—why does not every body know that this is false? What are the probabilities? Under all the disadvantages of the late election, Manly had a majority of 874. Is this not one "probability" in favor of Taylor? And does not every body, Whig and Loco, *know* that many moderate democrats intend to vote for Gen. Taylor? This is another "probability." It seems, indeed, that to insure the vote of a State for the Locofoco candidate, it is only necessary that that State shall have shown a clear Whig majority. North Carolina, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, have all elected Whig Governors, and thereupon it is declared as *certain* that two of them will vote for Cass, and probable that the other will do likewise. The truth is, that the more desperate become the prospects of the Locofoco party, the harder the Union swears that all is right.

Since the above was in type, we find another honeyed notice of North Carolina in the Union, in which it is argued, that *because* "North Carolina is stretched along the Southern border of Virginia" therefore she should vote as Virginia is expected to vote! Is not this a complimentary reason to address to the people of North Carolina! But they will spurn the reason and the minion of power who offers it. North Carolina long since cut loose from Virginia, and it was one of the wisest acts in her history. She has a mind and a will of her own, and despises this attempted "Virginia influence."

The Union goes on to assert, that "no enthusiasm prevails among the Whigs," and that "Major Bragg has taken the stump most effectively in North Carolina in favor of Cass and Butler."—Both these statements are utterly destitute of the least foundation.

"We understand, too, (says the Union,) that one of the most accomplished champions of Virginia is now in the Currituck country to meet Rayner at several appointments. Our life for it, that the ex-member of Congress will be unhorsed in the tournament. In fact, we are now beginning to look to the old North State as one of the most available of our batteries." To be sure! how can Rayner hope to stand up against one of the F. F. V's (*First Families of Virginia,*) who has been sent for to enlighten the Currituck country as to its duty!

IS THE COUNTRY PROSPEROUS?—How will the people of North Carolina respond to the following appeal from the Union? *If* there be such a state of prosperity, such satisfactory prices for every thing, why, in heaven's name, let them vote the Locofoco ticket, and continue the prosperity.—But if the very reverse is the fact; if prices are dreadfully low, business dull, and money scarce, then according to the Union's own principle, you are bound to vote for Taylor and Fillmore:—

From the Union, Oct. 26.

"IS NOT OUR COUNTRY PROSPEROUS?

"Why ask a change of policy? Why seek to bring about new measures? Is not our country eminently prosperous? Who complains? Does the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, or the planter, grumble at his want of success? Do not all of our grains, and all of our products of every kind, meet with a ready market and good prices? When was the American farmer doing better than now? His wheat, his corn, his cattle, everything cultivated, everything raised by him, meets with a prompt and ready demand, and fair prices. And who desires to reverse the picture? Who will risk the effect which a sudden change of measures and policy may produce upon the country? The whigs are perfectly silent on this head. No cry of "ruin" now, as in '40 and '44. Their lips are completely sealed on this point. They cannot now raise a single cry of denunciation over the prostrate condition of the country. All is prosperity and happiness around us. And who would rob us of its quiet and peaceful enjoyment?"

HARD TIMES.—Quite a number of failures have occurred lately in Boston and Philadelphia. In Boston, the house of Henshaw, Ward & Co. (who a year or two ago bought out the Portsmouth and Weldon Rail Road, and were expected to engage in other Rail Road schemes in this State,) failed for $120,000. It is feared that other houses would go down. In Philadelphia, the papers say, if the Banks don't discount liberally, the whole mercantile community will fail; and if they do discount liberally, they will themselves be obliged to suspend before Christmas. This is rather strong language, of course; but the times are hard enough in all conscience, not only in the cities but throughout the country. They are hard enough here, in all conscience.

Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, the gallant Whig under whose banner the late glorious victory was won, visited Philadelphia a few days ago, and was received by an immense multitude with the greatest enthusiasm. The Governor was so clamored for, at different places, that he delivered four speeches in the course of the afternoon and evening. The Inquirer says,—

"Thousands upon thousands were in attendence, and the enthusiasm surpassed any thing of the kind that has yet occurred since the commencement of the campaign. The signs of the times cannot be mistaken. The popular heart has been fully roused, and Old Rough and Ready will sweep over the State at the coming contest, and carry the electoral vote by many thousands."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is Whig on joint ballot, while the House is a tie. This gives us the United States Senator in place of Mr. Cameron, whose term is out next March. This will be the first Whig United States Senator from Pennsylvania, since the reign of Locofocoism commenced.

The Legislature stands:—

	Whigs.	*Locofocos.*
Senate	21	12
House	50	50
	—	—
	71	62

Whig majority 9.

In all respects, this triumph in Pennsylvania is most decided and important, and its results in all coming contests for the Presidency, cannot fail to be most salutary.

HON. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.—The following paragraph from a London paper received by the Niagara will possess interest for the friends and acquaintances of our Minister to Spain:—

"By the Spanish mails we have received letters from our correspondents at Madrid and on the Spanish frontier, the former to the 30th ult., and the latter to the 2d inst. at Bayonne. Considerable sensation was created among the diplomatic circles at Madrid, by an insult which had been offered to the family of the American Minister in that capital. It appears that the American Minister had sent a note to the government, demanding immediate apology and reparation, declaring that otherwise he would strike his flag and return."

London News, Oct. 6.

It is also stated in some of the papers, that Gen. Saunders had been engaged in a negotiation with Spain for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, and that the fact leaked out because of his having been obliged, owing to his ignorance of the Spanish and French languages, to consult some of the other Diplomats.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Europa arrived at New York on Wednesday last, with dates to the 14th inst.

A successful revolution had broken out in Vienna. The Minister at war had been murdered and hung up to a lamp post. The Emperor and family had fled, and the city was in the possession of the people. A Provisional Government was formed and a Republic proclaimed.

Ireland.—The trial of Smith O'Brien had been concluded, and he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the Jury. The peculiar state of affairs in Ireland, however, would, it is supposed, prevent the extension of the royal clemency, and it was supposed that he was hung on the day the Steamer left.

Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac are the prominent candidates for President of France. It was supposed the former will be elected. The Constitution will probably be adopted about the 1st of Nov., and the election take place about the 15th.

Cotton was flat, and prices in favor of buyers, Uplands 3½ to 3¾. Rice and Flour has slightly declined.

The Asiatic Cholera, that dreadful scourge, has broken out in London and Edinburgh. About 50 cases had occurred, of which 40 had terminated fatally.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—The Convention of this party at Jamestown, N. C. was duly held on the 13th inst. But we learn from the Greensborough Patriot that it was a small affair, only about 100 persons being present, mostly spectators, only 8 or 10 persons voting when questions were put by the chairman. They formed a Van Buren Ticket, it is said, but were probably afraid or ashamed to publish it, as it does not appear in their published proceedings. The Patriot says that this movement has not originated among the Quakers, who, as a body, are too intelligent to be gulled out of their votes by this Van Buren humbug.

Our information, derived from several most respectable sources among the Quakers, is to the same effect. A few, and but a few, of that body, who have heretofore voted with the Whigs, will now refuse to vote for Gen. Taylor.

ABOLITIONISTS AND FREE SOIL MEN CANNOT VOTE FOR TAYLOR.

In the "*Address of the Central National Democratic Republican Committee to the Democracy of the United States,*" published in the Washington Union of October 20th, are the following statements:

"THE ABOLITIONISTS CANNOT VOTE FOR GEN. TAYLOR * * NEITHER ABOLITIONISTS NOR VAN BUREN MEN CAN VOTE FOR THE WHIG NOMINEE WITHOUT PROVING THEMSELVES TO BE UTTERLY CORRUPT AND UNPRINCIPLED."

LOCOFOCO FRAUDS!!

The contortions of the now desperate Locofoco chiefs and leaders are fearful and painful to behold. But, whilst we compassionate their actual suffering, we cannot allow to pass unnoticed *all* the false imputations and charges which they are belching forth with vindictive rage. Here is one of them, for example, taken from "the Union" of yesterday morning:

"Let the South beware. We are informed that the Whig Committee in this city have published, and are now sending to the South, documents which are now made to appear as though published by the Democrats, in relation to Gen. Cass's position, which go to show that he is the advocate of the Wilmot Proviso. No such documents have ever been published by the Democrats, nor any other position assumed for Gen. Cass except that contained in his Nicholson letter, and any thing of the kind with the Democratic Committee attached to it is a base forgery of the Whig Committee. Having become perfectly reckless and desperate, there is nothing to which they will not resort to accomplish their purpose."

It is not true, *we* are informed, that the Whig Committee in this city have published any document "made to appear as published by the Democrats." They have we understand, purchased a comparatively small number of each of the two Documents *published by the Democratic party here*, as will be seen in the sequel, with designs absolutely fraudulent; and they have transmitted, enveloped together, copies of these documents to a few friends abroad to guard them against these most wicked deceptions. We have at this moment before us one of each of these publications.

One of them intended for Northern consumption, and said to have been printed in enormous numbers, and distributed throughout Pennsylvania, is headed thus: "*Read, Pennsylvanians, and decide at the Polls.*" "GENERAL TAYLOR'S SOUTHERN FACE!" Its object is to get the Pennsylvanians to go for Cass, instead of Taylor, upon the ground that Taylor lives in the South, is a large slaveholder, and *would veto the Wilmot Proviso*, while Cass is a Northern man, and would better suit the Pennsylvanians!

The other, manufactured for the Southern market, is headed as follows: "Read and reflect! Address of the National Democratic Committee;" and the object of the publication is to show, as stated in flaring capitals, that Gen. Taylor is "probably pledged to the Whigs of the North *in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.*"

And it is people who are guilty of such shocking violence as this, who have the audacity to accuse others of fraud!—*National Intelligencer.*

MARRIED,

In this County, on Sunday the 22d inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Whitaker, Mr. WM. K. LASSITER to Miss MARTHA L. RYAL, daughter of Mr. John Ryal.

In Stanly county, on the 18th inst., by William Allen, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN CRUMP, Jr. to Miss JANE DAVIS, eldest daughter of J. M. Davis, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. P. C. Cooley, Mr. JAMES GARDNER to Miss FRANCES BALLARD, daughter of John Ballard, Esq., all of said county.

In Chatham county, on the 24th inst., by Samuel Cratenfield, Esq., DUNCAN MURCHISON, Esq. of Moore, to Miss FANNY RODGERS, daughter of Thomas Rodgers, of Chatham.

DIED,

In Sampson county, recently, Mr. ALLEN A. McDUGALD, aged about 29. He was a young man of excellent character and more than ordinary talents, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and relatives.

In Cheraw, on the 12th inst., Dr. DAVID W. MOORE. The deceased was a volunteer in the Mexican War, and never recovered from its effects. Also, on the 20th inst., Dr. JOHN GODFREY, a native of England.

At his residence, a few miles below Cheraw, on the 20th inst., Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, a wealthy planter on the Pee Dee. He had been for many years a highly respectable merchant of Cheraw.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 28—St'r W B Meares and b't Mike Cronly, with goods for Mrs C A Brown, Hall & Hall, W A Lash, J Utley, W J McConnell, Rankin & McLean, Tyson & Person, H & E J Lilly, J McIver, Green Womack, Hall, Sackett & Co, E Bello, Eli Penry, H Leete, H L Myrover & Co, D Beard, Jr, M L & R J Holmes, B Rose & Son, Jas Dode, J & C J Cowles, A W Steel, J Husks & Son, M Reid & Co, A C Blum, Allison & Co, T C Piohl, Brower & Moffitt, J F Chambers, N Kendall, R Gray, J G Lash, G R S & Co, Dr A L McDowall, A A T Smith, P McEachin, J P Covington, Cane Creek Factory, W W Pearce, J R & J Sloan, Lee & McDowell, Bowman & Donnell, Lee & Walker, S Boon, J D Williams, Rowan Factory, Island Ford Co, G McNeill, T Balto, N Gibson, R L Steele, Randolph Co, F & H Fries, W Prior, R A Stuart, Robert Love, J C Wooten, J M Williams, T S Latterloh, J Wiley, Ray & Pearce, Josiah Cowles, Blount's Creek Co, J McInnis, Ellen Walton, F W Plassman, G & H McMillan, T T Hunt, J W Field & Co, W A Cain, Holt & Co, J Huer, C G Gates, Marsh & Moffitt, M W McNair, F Fries.

LOST OR MISLAID,

A NOTE of hand, given to me by Thomas Wilson, of Perquimons county, payable one day after date, for the sum of Twenty-five Dollars, dated July 10th, 1848. All persons are forewarned against trading for said Note.

PETER D. MUNROE.
Moore county, Oct. 22, 1848. 39-3w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 31.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 5¼	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	37½ a 40	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4¾	Salt, sack,	2 00 a 2 25
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4 a 4½	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—No change in prices of Produce or Merchandize.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round 8½, dull. Corn 45 to 55. Lard 11 to 12½. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 55 to 2 60, Hard 1 30 to 1 37½. Tar 1 60 to 1 62½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 to 9 50, Wide 4 50 to 5 00, Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Timber—Mill 3 to 7 00, Shipping 6 to 10 00. Spirits Turpentine 30. Shingles 2 00 to 2 25. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Salt 26. Molasses 22 to 25. Lime 50. Hay 60.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—Sales of upwards of 600 bales, at from 3¼ to 5¼, principal sales 4 to 5 cents. The late unfavorable news from Europe has somewhat depressed our market. In other articles no change.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 5¾. At Mobile 5 to [illegible].

At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 5¾, a decline of ⅛. Corn 53. Flour 6½.

At New York, the Europa's news produced a stagnation in Cotton and Flour.

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS,
Of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, and Robeson Counties.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington, N. C., and having the appointment of "Inspector" of Timber and Lumber, I offer my services as such; and from my knowledge of Timber, and an observer of the business for the two years past, flatter myself I shall be fully competent to do justice to all that may favor me with their custom. My old friends may rely on me as I am fully determined to give the above business my undivided attention. Give me a trial, and then judge whether I have redeemed my promise.

A. J. ERAMBERT.
Wilmington N. C., Oct. 26, 1848. 39-3w

☞ When desired, I will attend to the sale of Timber and Lumber, and make returns promptly.

A. J. E.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the large and commodious dwelling House on Hay Mount, occupied at present by himself, but better known perhaps as the residence of Mrs. Sophia Smith. It is finished throughout in the best style, and the grounds attached are extensive, consisting of more than five acres. The terms will be as low and accommodating as possible.

He also offers for sale the house and lot on Hay Mount formerly occupied by the Hay Mount High School.

He is also authorized to offer the three Stores in the Brick Row, belonging to the Estate of the late David Smith, and occupied at present by Mr. B. Rose & Son, and Messrs. Martine.

Also, the house and lot on Hay Mount, adjoining the premises of Mr. Hale, and occupied at present by Mr. Baker.

Also, a small farm, within three miles of town, consisting of about 200 acres, with a good dwelling House, and out houses, &c.

JOHN J. BRANTLY.
October 31. 39-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 17th November, at Pine Park, the late residence of Hugh Campbell, dec'd, all the remaining perishable Property of the said Hugh Campbell, viz:

Household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Chairs; Walnut and Mahogany Tables; Beds; Crockery and Glass Ware; some stock, among which are some good Milch Cows [illegible] one old Carriage; one 1 Horse Wagon; and one excellent ox Cart, in good order, nearly new, tyre 7 inches broad; Forage; &c.

—ALSO—

In Town, on Saturday the 18th, will be sold a large lot of old Iron, useful to builders or smiths.

Persons wishing to purchase will please attend, as the sale is positive. Persons wishing to examine any of the above property, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on C. J. Campbell.

C. J. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auc'r.
October 30, 1848. 39-ts

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (MD.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.

Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH CLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK,
Caroline Co. Md., Oct 17, 1846.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine: and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect.
[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

EGERTON, MORRIS & CO.,

AT THE OLD STAND,
W. Falls Avenue, near Pratt st. Bridge,
BALTIMORE,

CONTINUE to make to order FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES of all dimensions, which they will warrant to be of best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation, and selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep constantly for sale, of all sizes, COLOGNE & ESOPUS MILLSTONES, and FRENCH BURR BLOCKS.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

☞ I am authorized to act as Agent for the sale of the above Burrs and Stones in Fayetteville, and will supply orders from the country promptly.

R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 11, 1848. 31-2m

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

Protection Insurance Company,

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest: sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville," ... as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Oct. 2, 1848. 35tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34tf

Chills and Fever.

Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Beached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradina Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Wooden Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine; Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 529 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. 22tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35tf

OCTOBER, 1848.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

Wm. C. James & Co.

ARE now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

All of which will be offered at unprecedented low prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, both by wholesale and retail. A call from their friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

N. B. As we are desirous of getting out of the Hardware and Cutlery business, we will offer what Goods we have on hand in that line at exceedingly small advances on New York cost.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1848 36tf

MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School in her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 til 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught in the interval, for which a separate charge will be made.

Sept. 11. 31-3m

The Niagara Shower-Bath.

AN entirely new article for Shower Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee,

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
As much as it does, to health, were greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age in not ons
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts; Life of Gen Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Whitehead's Friend's Story, 25; Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received. E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12.

NOTICE.

THE notes and books received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

August 25, 1848. 30-tf

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st, which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 24-4m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept 19, 1848. 33-ts

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum.

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, No. 5, in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons, upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and } at $1 50
" Cap Paper } pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-tJ

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving and opening a large and beautiful selection of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Among which are the latest styles for LADIES' DRESSES, viz: Plaid Lustres; Satin stripe ditto; Cashmeres; Satin striped Orientals; Gala Plaids; Victoria Tartan; black and fancy plaid Alpacas; embroidered Opera Evening Dresses; Muslin-de-Lains, &c &c.

A variety of Trimmings for Dresses; French Worked Lace Capes and Collars; Thread and Linen Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cape Laces; Swiss, Plaid, and Jaconet Muslins; Ladies' Cravats and Silk Points; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Also, black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Gentlemen's superior Cravats; Lamb's-wool, Silk, and Merino Shirts.

A variety of Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons.

Mole-skin and Beaver Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps.

Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas.

The above Stock embraces every article usually called for in our line, and will be sold unusually low for cash, or to those who pay when called on. We invite the public to call and examine before purchasing.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Shackelford Corner, fronting Market Square.

Sept. 22, 1848. 34-2m

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 25, 1848. 26tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER

AND

JEWELLER,

HAY STREET, between the Market and New Hotel.

HAS just returned from New York, with a new Stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

Which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $90; a good assortment of common and fine Brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $11; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $10, a large assortment; Ear Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver do; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Lockets; gold, silver, and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and jet Studs; gold sleeve and collar Buttons; silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do; plated Snuffers and Trays; steel do; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors and Strops; Scissors; steel Bag and Purse Clasps; steel Beads; Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

September 2, 1848. 31-3m

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and price to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots an Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald-Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR.
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

W. BRAN

AGENT FOR THE
Lumber, Timber, Nav
Nutt's Building, Nor
WILMINGTO

Sept. 28, 1848.

The Largest, Best,

DICTIO

In the English Langua

WEBST

THE entire work, Una Quarto, 1452 pp. wi Revised by Professor Goo Price, $6.

"*The most* COMPLETE, *Dictionary of the Langu* mony given to this work Colleges and other dis throughout the country.

Containing *three time* any other English Di country, or any Abridg

"Its definitions are mos *purity.* The most complet any nation can boast of."—

"We rejoice that it h standard Dictionary to be millions of people who a States."—*Signed by* 104

☞ Published by G. & field, Mass., and for sale

☞ The above va by E. J. HALE, Faye

August, 1848.

BOOK

R. W. HARDI Binding busi door to Mr. Beasley, ceive and execute all

August 1.

G. & H

ARE RECEIV desirable GO trade, which they sonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and large variety; Gla mere Chameleons Fancy Dress S Black Silks, fro Silk Cravats; F ty; Broadcloths; W &c; a splendid skin Cassimeres of England, an for the fall and offered in this a large and se variety, and Store.

The ab North and before purc principally fo

We invite Fayettev

Just rec

500

CAPE FEAR

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the ... freights. She draws but 20 inches water ... engines and locomotive boiler, ... accommodations for Passengers. ... consigned to J. & W. L. McGary ... will be forwarded up the river ...

... from the country will be forwarded ... and to its destination free of ...

Gary, Wilmington ... Gary, Fayetteville, will have att...

April 15, 18... 11-Y

The undersign... house at the river, ... ward all goods sen... charge, saving o...

SWAI

A NEW Editio... vised and corr... published. For sale

Crockery an

THE Subscribers ar ing a large assortm Flowing Blue EARTHE GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLIN
No

Oct. 11, 1847.

CARPET

10 PIECES Venetian, ... and Ingrain CARPETING, 10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is ... ed to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

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